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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XI NO. 279 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.

The S. S. "DARA" is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi on or about the 9th December, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for cabin and deck passengers. For particulars of freight and passage money apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
27th November 1923.
No. 16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon Madras Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARottam MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Elphinstone Estate, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE. P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan	MANTUA		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda*	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage, at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
30th Nov	NEVASA	9,061
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May.	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
28th Nov.	KARAPARA	East & South Africa 1 p.m.
29th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 10-30 A.M.
30th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi 11-30 A.M.
1st Dec.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 A.M.
3rd ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1226

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	29 Nov
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ..... AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Subs, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

... BANDLE.
...al Manager

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Bombay	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 309 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Franequi, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

H. P. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

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Funds and assets over—Rs. 2,45,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,50,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
P. C. ROY,
The Secretary
235/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
235/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful

AMRUTANJAN EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,

(10 lb. Glazed Paper)

Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
1, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied gratis and post free on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
P. O. JAMNAGAR
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

OPENING SHO...
The Diamond Jubil...
BRANCH ...
MEMO...
Opp...
Head ...
Branches

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 9857 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9053

WANTED—A TYPIST, Lady preferred, must be well groomed and efficient. Apply L. S. JANI, Pleader, Carnac Road, Ramchandra Building, Bombay.
A R9073

WANTED—MUNIMS, SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, CASHIERS, MUCCADUMS for Branches. Cash Securities essential. Apply for terms Box No. 9868 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9078

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9000.

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Suroli Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED—An expert FITTER and ERECTOR for overhauling, lining and levelling the Spinning Machinery from Blow Room to Ring Frames of an up-country Mill. A thoroughly competent man only need apply with salary expected to Box No. 9861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 18183

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in CHEMISTRY and a GRADUATE in MECHANICS to act as apprentice. One with experience of factory conditions preferred. Apply to the PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., Currimbhoy House, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R9084

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company of 18 years' standing. Liberal commission and salary on guaranteed business. Only capable and hard working men need apply stating past experience to Box No. 9862, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9063

LEADING BOMBAY EUROPEAN FIRM requires an energetic Machine Superintendent. Only those with General Workshop training and experience in maintenance and repair of small petrol and Oil Engines need apply. Write giving full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 9846 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18141

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—HORSE STABLE, very comfortable, Girgaum Back Road, S. S. Mahimwalla's Bungalow.
C R9082

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street,, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 240, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

BUNGLOWS and ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road, Deolali. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R9069

TO LET.—Very desirable FLATS in Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagon, large commodious rooms and all comforts, water whole day, close to Tram and Train Rents Rs. 75, 90, 130, 140. Apply BANDOOKWALLA, on the premises.
C R9085

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA 8980

TO LET—First floor in Ebrahim Manzil at 115, Napean Sea Road. Up-to-date airy flat of 5 Bed rooms with Baths, one Hall, one Dining Room, one kitchen, three Rooms for servants and Store. For rent and inspection HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, 165-67, ...ls.
... R9023

...RSONAL.

... to notify their ...e now member ..., Sydenham ...nby Road.
... R9074

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

LIBRARY BOOKS FOR SALE—A rich collection of English and French Books. Good opportunity for Students, Libraries, Colleges, etc., E. J. DAVAR, Mathew Road, Chawpatty, Opposite Level Crossing.
L R9072

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR—CHIVOURLET MOTOR CAR 5-seater in excellent running order FOR SALE at Rs 2,000. N. A. KHAN, Engineer, Wardha, C. P.
J A 18192

CALTHORPE.—English Light Car Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road.
18154

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White, United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R8979

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, Direct Current, 230 volts 56.5 amperes about 17.5 H.P. by Messrs. Maralli and Company. Inspection on application to Box No. 9858 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18160

FOR SALE.—Two CROSSLAND TYPE BOILERS by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., Ld., in excellent condition. Highest offers are invited. For further particulars communicate at the following address where the boilers can be inspected. SECRETARY AND MANAGER The Pulgaon Cotton Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Company, Limited, Pulgaon, (Wardha).
K 18182

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 30,000 mortgage on immoveable propertied. See or write to SAKHARAM GHOGRE, Jail Road, South Dongri, Bombay No. 9.
R R9081

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THEROZ FUEL—We Can Show You Dozens Of Ways to use it. For Private Use, It Is A Boon. For Dealers It Is A Profitable Line. Apply S. EBRAHIM BROTHERS, Agents, 7, Sembudoss St. Madras.
T R9064

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7	75, 90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95,	120, 135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	17...
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	310
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Cartons etc. Papers	Repairs

NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Importe Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road Bombay.
C18122

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
MALARIAL FEVER
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"NEOCURO"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.,
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

COCOGEM.

REFINED and DEODORIZED COCONUT COOKING BUTTER As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins Delivery Free. Also in 1 lb. 2 lb. and 36 lb. Tins Large. Discounts on 72 lb. Case Lots. Stockists wanted. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram Cochin State.
T14 17644

KUSUMBA OIL AND OIL-CAKE—A high quality Machine expressed oil, suitable for all edible and other oil purposes. An excellent substitute for ghee, being extracted from clean fresh seeds. Can also be used in soap, varnish, paint, etc., making. Also oil-cake of the same seed—nutritious as cattle fodder and fertilising as manure. For samples and quotations apply to, T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum.
T R9063

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

INDUSTRY alone builds up a Prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, no matter who you are man or woman maid or matron, the wife of a prosperous business man, you should read our Prospectus carefully from cover to cover, it offers you money. It shows you how to make Rs. 3, 30 and 50 a day. With anna stamp. THE ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box No. 18, Bombay.
T R9083

FOR SALE—ALUMINIUM TABLOIDS MEDICINE CHEST by Burroughs Wellcome and Co., fitted with feather weight unbreakable phials, containing large assortment of Tabloids most commonly needed, as well as First-Aid Dressings, Minor Medical and Surgical appliances, etc., Price Rs. 250/- Most useful as a family medicine chest and indispensible for travellers and motorists. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Queen's Road, Bombay.
T R9075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED for Karachi Municipal Female Training College.—

LADY PRINCIPAL on Rs. 300 graduate with training college degree preferred.

VICE PRINCIPAL on Rs. 150 under graduate with secondary teachers' diploma or certificate or long experience in Normal school or Training College. Applicants knowing Sindhi or Urdu will be preferred.

Apply with full particulars and copies of certificates to

V. G. PRADHAN,
Secretary, Karachi Municipal School Board.
C18132

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1923-24.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 20 DAYS' RACING, COMMENCING ON 8TH DECEMBER, 1923.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 15 DAYS AND BOMBAY RACES 5 DAYS.

Prices of Admission inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

For Whole Season.

MEMBERS	Rs. 75
NON-MEMBERS	,, 90
LADY	,, 25

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
3. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.
4. **NO TICKETS or BOOKS OF COUPONS will be issued without payment.**

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	6 0
Lady	3 0
Lawn Tickets	4 8

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Admission	2 0

THIRD ENCLOSURE.

Admission	1 0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. **Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.**

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
15th November, 1923. C18180

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

WHEREAS during the last Bombay Race Meetings several persons were found to be making books with in the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club and receiving money for bets on the races run at those Meetings. Now the public are hereby notified:—

FIRST that under the License granted by the Government of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club in pursuance of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act (Bombay Act No. III) of 1912 the only legalised method of betting on the Races run at the Meetings of the Western India Turf Club held on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses is by means of the Totalisators erected for the purpose within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club.

SECONDLY that under the Rules of Racing of the Western India Turf Club the Stewards of a meeting have control over all stands, Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of the meeting with power to exclude at their discretion any person from all or any of those places.

THIRDLY that the Public will in future be admitted into the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club upon condition that if they desire to bet on the Races run on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses they will observe the terms of the License held by the Western India Turf Club and will bet through the medium of the Totalisators only, and

FOURTHLY that any person hereafter found making a bet or giving reasonable cause to be suspected of making a bet either as a Bookmaker or with a Bookmaker, or person for the time being acting as a Bookmaker, within any of the Stands Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of any Race Meeting held on the Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club at Bombay and Poona, will be liable to be summarily ejected from the premises of the Western India Turf Club as an undesirable person, and will be refused admission to those premises again.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.

By order of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club.
(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18088

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

OWING to the departure of His Excellency The Governor from Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, the 1st Extra Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th December, and not as previously advertised.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18084

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE. THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation).

FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company who have not paid the Calls in arrears, that the notices together with the Judge's Order, dated the 22nd day of October, 1923, calling upon them to pay the balance, have been posted to their registered addresses. Those who have not yet paid the amounts are hereby requested to pay the same immediately, otherwise the Order will be executed against them
Dated at Bombay 23rd Day of November, 1923.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Per. Pro. N.H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY.
Official Liquidator.
C C18189

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO., LTD.
(And Reduced)

FROM the 4th day of December, 1923, the Registered Office of the Company will be REMOVED from 16, Oak Lane to 76, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. C. AMIN,
For Managing Agents.
C18202

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, capable of teaching the highest classes. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 20 in 5 years after confirmation. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of December 1923.
DEWAN, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 25th November, 1923.
18196

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in the 3rd Agiary Lane on SATURDAY, the 8th December 1923, at 2-0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 8th November 1923.
2. To declare dividend if necessary.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Bazar will be CLOSED at 2-0 p.m. (B.T.)

By Order of the Board,
S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28-11-23.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLL on the resolution specified below moved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd September, 1923, will as declared by the Chairman at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th November, 1923, be taken at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1923, between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each, and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,83,334 shares which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share only, and by repaying to the holders of 16,666 shares which have been fully paid up or credited as fully paid up, the sum of Rs. 45 per share."

Dated this 26th November, 1923.
NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C18199

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following Secondhand Machinery which is for sale.
One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.
Machinery can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road.
For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay. C18081

FOR SALE.

OLD MILL MACHINERY.

7 Roller and 3 flat Cards.
2 Drawing, 2 Slubbing 3 Intermediate.
6 Roving and 10 Ring Frames.

The above are opened out and packed in cases.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, M. S. K. Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga (G. I.P. Railway). 18140

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST—Two SHARES of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Nos. 9297 and 5026 standing in the name of K. B. Manilal B. Jhaveri in Company's Book have been LOST in August, 1923. The person, who may have found the shares, should kindly return them to Mr. CHOONILAL ONKAR, Kalbadevi Road, 402, Bombay. The person will be rewarded.
9080

FOR SALE.

THE following articles of furniture imported for His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales' Saloon are on view at the Lahore Stores Depot, Moghalpura, and can be seen on application to the District Controller of Stores. Offers which should be made to the undersigned in writing will be considered:—

Item No.	Description.	Quantity available.
1	Bed-stead, Silver Oxidised with Spring Mattress size 6' x 3'-6"	1
2	Bed-stead, Brass, with Spring Mattress 6'-6" x 3'-6"	1
	ALL MAHOGANY WOOD.	
3	Table, roll top, complete with locks, keys and pull out handles	1
4	Table, small, writing, with 9 Drawers, fitted with locks, but without keys. Drawers fitted with pull out handles. Top covered with green Macoid leather. Size 3'-6" x 1'-9½" x 2'-6½" high	1
5	Table, occasional, 3'-0" x 1'-4" x 2'-3" high	1
6	Table, dressing, small, with 9 drawers without locks, without mirror and without pull out handles	1
7	Side board, with 2 drawers and cupboards fitted with adjustable shelves, without mirror, locks and pull out handles	1
8	Chest of drawers with four Drawers, without locks and without pull out handles, 2'-9" x 1'-10" x 2'-4" high	1
9	Chair with arms, low easy, with springs and upholstered with silk tapestry	1
10	Chair without arm, low easy, with springs and upholstered with silk tapestry	1
	MADE IN N. W. R. CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS.	
11	Chairs, dining, teak wood, spring seats and upholstered with dark green leather	24

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. R.
Moghalpura, Lahore,
21st Nov., 1923.
C18164

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Zinc Ashes and minerals such as MAGNESITE, BAUXITE, CALAMINE, ALUM SHALES and ROCK PHOSPHATE, stating quantity available and time of delivery addressed to:—
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18169

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Piece-goods Shop carried on at Mulji Jetha Market, Dharmaraj Gully, under the name of Messrs Ramnath Hanmantram belongs absolutely to my client RAO BAHADUR HANMANTRAM RAMNATH and that Shivlal Rathi, who has been working at the said shop has been employed by my client merely as a salesman. The said Shivlal Rathi has no power or authority whatever to enter into any transactions on behalf of my client. All persons are therefore hereby informed that my client will not be responsible for any transactions which they may enter into with the said Shivlal Rathi, relating to the said shop and that any one dealing with him will do so at his own risk.
Dated this 27th day of November 1923.
M. V. GOKHALE.
Attorney for Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath.
C18201

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from AISHABIBI MAHOMEDALI ROGAY.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and five hundred sq. yds. or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 36 of the Colaba Reclamation Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the city and island and Sub-Registration district of Bombay together with the building standing thereon bounded on the North east by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate leased to Sorab Kaikhesrao Bhedwar, on the South-East by Wodehouse Road, on the South-West by Fazal Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 25 of the said Estate leased to Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Abvichand and bearing New Survey Nos. 9505 and 9765 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 225 (38) Street No. 53-52 and A Ward No. 225 (38) A Street No. 57A.
Dated this 26th day of Novamber, 1923.
DABHALKER AND JESHTARAM.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18197

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from SHIRINBAI BAPUJI DORABJI DARUVALA, TEHMINA PHIROZESHA DUBASH and BANUBAI KAIKUSHROO SETHNA.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by wey of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure situate at Pickett Road in the City of Bombay together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New No. 1977, Old Survey No. 9/11190, New Survey No. 1782, Cadastral Survey No. 976, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 912 Street No. 39-43 and C Ward No. 913 and Street No. 1 respectively and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Vinyak Gangadhar Shastri, on or towards the South by the said Pickett Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jamanerwan Kamalal and on or towards the East by the land vested in the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1923.

C18198

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and the codicil thereto of THAKER KURSONDAS NARANJI, of Khambhalia in Jamnagar State in Kathiawar, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, who at the time of his death resided at Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased

1. HARIDAS DHANJI and JAMNADAS DEVJI, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchants the executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased residing at Hanuman Lane and Kalbadevi Road respectively, without the Port of Bombay Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL

The 16th day of November 1923.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C18195

AUCTION SALE.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, Opp. The Union Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM CADEL ROAD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

By order of Messrs. Andrade and Cunhay Attorneys for the Mortgagee and with the joint consent of Mr. Augustus Mathias Pinto the mortgagee and Elizabeth Knight widow of Henry Herbert Knight, and Lilly Saunders widow of George Alfred Saunders, The Mortgagors Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road the following very valuable landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road in an Oart called Ghurwady belonging to St. Michael's Church Upper Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 801 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4489 New Survey No. 53 Cadastral No. 1363 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5316 and Street No. 56 and bounded as follow.:—That is to say on or towards the West, East and North, by the said Oart Ghurwady and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 23th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER, PLAIN AND OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND LANDAULETTE MOTOR CAR ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Anchorage" 2nd Floor Strand Road Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain topped tables and teapoys, English Chesterfield suite, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures, tea-wood and English cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table and chair, electric table and ceiling fans, regulators open carved blackwood drawing room suite, 10 pieces, carved pier tables, chiffoniers, glass show cases, ice box etc.

The property of Capt. A. F. W. Hitchings, of B. I. S. N. Co. proceeding home

Property of another gentleman,

"Wosley" 6 seater Landaulette Motor Car in first class Condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm leather lined chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, table ornaments, vases electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, File cabinets gas stove dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by S. Rose, one nearly new Baby Cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, English roll top tables, meat safes, one iron safe on stand, perambulator aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Byrth, Esqr. Asst. Editor, Times of India and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public action at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

BENNETT AND CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

The undermentioned property will be sold at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December next.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITH AN EXTENSIVE PIECE OF LAND SUITABLE FOR A TANNERY SITUATE AT KALINA VILLAGE NEAR KOLHE KALYAN, KURLA.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 1684 of 1921.

Aladin Cassum and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
Adamji Peerbhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the Attorneys for Aladin Cassum, and Bai Sherbannu, wife of Aladin Cassum, the plaintiffs in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, four of the defendants in the said suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order, dated the 11th day of July and 15th October, 1923, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following very valuable property by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 123, Medows Street, Fort.

The property consists of land description whereof is as follows and the sheds erected thereon are suitable for tannery and have been equipped with the necessary tanning apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground admeasuring 44,134 square yards, situate at Kolhe Kalyan Tukdi and District Thana Pota Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District Bandra and detailed as under:—

Survey Nos. 2, 1, 1, 4-4.
Acres 3, 2, 3, 0-9.
Gunthas 5¼, 6¾, 24, 30¼, 4¾.
Kharaba 5, 4¾, 6¼, 1½, 17¾.
Acres 3, 2, 2, 0.
Gunthas ¼, 25¾, 28¾—8 acres, 27 gunthas.

Assessment Rs.	9-8-0
	3-4-0
	4-8-0
	1-10-0
Rs.	18-14-0
Square yards	15,185
	10,497
	14,792
	3,360
	44,134

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Creek, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 117, on or towards the South by Nala and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 114, Pot No. 1 and Falni No. 1 and Road leading from Kurla to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS

"THEODORA"

A WONDERFUL NIGHTMARE OF THRILLS!

Greatest of all screen spectacles Perpetual feast for the eye—Stupendous Settings, Massive and Magnificent—The Marvel of Novels.

Three years in the making—production cost exceeded £ 7000,00. Twenty gigantic sets reproducing forums, amphitheatres palaces, pavilions and gardens built of stone, were constructed. Over 30,000 costumes all especially made for this production were required, 25,000 people took part in the production.

Positively the greatest spectacle ever screened. "Quo Vadis" and "Cabiria" were great Italian Productions that delighted the millions, but "Theodora" surpasses them in its splendour of setting and richness of detail,

Over 25,000 people took part in the production, which took over three years to complete. Never before has the world seen its equal, and never before has a photo play been accorded such davish praise from so many and so varied sources. It is stupendous massive thrilling—dramatic and awe-inspiring. It is a film to be seen again and again, if only to expeirence the thrill that come over one as the maddened lions are let loose among thousands of rebellious people, by "Theodora" in order to save her lover. Be sure to see "Theodora" the wonder film of the Century.

REVIEWERS ACCLAIM "THEODORA"

Daily Express.

"A glowing vision of Byzantium in the sixth century.....The massive architecture the great gardens and villas, the golden stretches of the Bosphorus, the pomp of the declining Cæsars, the fierce passions raging beneath the purple, the riot of opulence in toe mosaic and marble palaces of the rich, the massed misery of the tax-laden poor, the warm, living pageantry of Constantine's capital—all these are skilfully welded into the story of Sardou's 'Theodora'.....'Theodora' is not only a masterpiece, and, as such, a notable contribution to cinema history; it represents also a great enlargement of knowledge, being a faithful effort to show in panoramic view the manners, customs, dress, architecture, and general significance of a vanished day."

Daily News

".....must be added to the list of the 'World's greatest film spectacles."

Daily Telegraph.

"....if ever a film was entitled to be styled stupendous, it is assuredly 'Theodora.'"

Dialy Mirror.

"For sustained interest and gorgeous pageantry 'Theodora' has Not been surpassed,"

Evenings News.

'Surpasaes 'Quo Vadis,' 'Cabiria' and 'Anthony and Cleopatra'.....'Theodora' is a wonderfnl nightmare of thrills."

Manchester Guardian.

"The world's greatese spectacle.....the whole thing is gigantic.

Saturday Next

VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE

"THEODORA"

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY

J. Pearson & Co.,

Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India. Burma, Ceylon Straits Settlements and Malay States.

SATURDAY NEXT—MIND YOU !!

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

The Important Day!

MARK IT IN BIG BOLD LETTERS ON YOUR SITTING ROOM WALL!

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS" represents the real wholesome serial story at last. The most charming and delightful serial story which we have yet seen screened, it has no murders, and no repulsive villains; it is merely the sympathetic narrative of the adventures of two little children temporarily separated from their parents, and the story of how they were reunited to them again.

The screen story that forcibly reminds you of the Great and Successful "JUDEX" Picture!

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Pathetic Sweet Moral Wholesome and delightfully Entertaining Cine-Novel in 12 Episodes

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS."

Saturday Next! 1st December

AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"J'ACCUSE"
The Most Romantic Tragedy of Modern Times
At 9-30
"THE QUAINTS"
In "THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE'

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In
"ONE ARABIAN NIGHT."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FIRST CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Wednesday 28th Nov '23 (P. M. 8-30 Night
Sawashaya Kallol.
Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 2nd Dec. 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
Asha-Nirasha.
Manager, G. N. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION!

"Dead Men Tell No Tales"

"Dead Men Tell No Tales" is a story which has been read by millions. The thrills in which it abounds are of the sort that are transferable to the screen although their magnitude meant a film production on a scale hitherto unattempted. One of the early scenes of the picture, for instance is the burning of a passenger ship at sea, engineered by plotters to cover the theft of a large shipment of Australian gold for England. This scene was staged at the cost of several thousand dollars and hundreds of extra players were used in making the thrilling spectacle. The flames leaped high in the air and consumed sails and masts as though they were paper while players fought the fire with hose, buckets and wet blankets. They worked as though life depended upon it while cameras clicked. It was a little too realistic for some of the actors, who sustained slight burns and all were glad when the order came to take to the life boats.

Mystery! Suspense! Action!

One Man Spoiled the Plans of a Band of Thieves, Who Argued

"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES"

Months Spent in Making Scenes—Players Have Exciting Times on Locations—Explosion of Sailing Vessel Unusual Thrill—Edited by Lillian and George Randolph Chester

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

GOOD--BYE

TO BOMBAY'S FAVOURITES

Chefalo & Palermo

who will perform their

LAST PROGRAMME TO-DAY

AT 7 P. M. (S. T.)

A top-hole Mighty Universal Production

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

"SHATTERED DREAMS"

The story of a beautiful American who went wrong in Paris to go right in the end.

Starring the adorable celebrity of Foolish Wives,

MISS DU PONT

America's most beautiful Blonde in a rousing Drama—A Universal Special attraction.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel

BOXING CONTESTS

film, showing the exciting bouts between the American Champions

LUIS FIRPO & JACK McAULIFFE.

Only Three Cinema Shows To-day and To-morrow at

5-15, 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
present this week.
CHAMPRAJ HADA
a historical Masterpiece
produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.
Time and prices as usual.

IMPERIAL

Presents:

TO-NIGHT —AND— THIS WEEK

"SATI-NARMADA"

The most powerful story in 9 reels produced by Kohinoor Film Co.

PATHE GAZETTE

NEXT WEEK

Coming Coming Coming

A drama of the Century like it has been seen before in Bombay.

"THEODORA"

A Circus Girl—A cabarat dancer—An Empress—the Woman without a Soul. Three years in the making production cost exceeded £700,000.

Twenty gigantic reproducing forums, amphitheatres, palaces, pavilion and gardens built of stone, were constructed; over 29000 costumes all especially made for the production, and 25000 peoples took parts in this production. Be ready to see "Theodora".

FANCY FAIR.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE.

1, Waudby Road, FORT.

Under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd.

on

FRIDAY, the 30th November

and

SATURDAY, the 1st December.

4-30 P.M.

LADY HAYWARD will open the Fair.

Most attractive stalls held by well-known Europeans and Parsee Ladies.

Best opportunity for collecting Xmas presents.

SILKS, LACES TOYS, BOOKS, CALENDARS, PICTURES, DOLLS INDIAN MUSLINS, BENARESE SAREES SCARFS.

Tea charmingly served in the yellow garden.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.

Do not miss such an opportunity,

Special opportunity for visitors who have arrived by the English Mail.

Bombay's proverbial mixing of the EAST and WEST.

STALL HOLDERS AND HELPERS

Mrs. P. Davidson, Mrs. Jehangir P[illegible] Mrs. Frank Nelson, Mrs Cursetjee [illegible] Serene Jeejeebhoy and Adenwa[illegible] Kunthala Rikh, Miss Bahadur[illegible] Spencer, Masani, Romer Ja[illegible] Rickford, Mrs. Lazarus, Mr[illegible] Mansfield Mrs. Evans, M[illegible] Lalcaca, Mr. Valentine[illegible]

Two lucky prize [illegible] entrance tickets.

FRIDAY, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Blankets old and new in large quantity Canvas, Cordage, Dharries, Haddick cookers, Ironcast scrap, Iron wrought scrap, Leather, Machines cloth testing, Machines weighing, Telescope, day and night, Camp Kit Valises, Hospital accessories, forks table knives, table gunmetal scrap, Real pigs and old Metal aluminum, brass, copper zinc, mixed metal, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 3rd December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. sharp at Ordnance Depot, (Kalakilla) behind Town Hall Bombay.

The proceeds of sale will be taken in full at the time when a lot is knocked down to the name of purchaser and remove such lot after sale is over.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to,

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. auctioneers
94 Main Street, Poona
71 Frere Road, 2nd floor Fort, Bombay.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING" CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MOOSA BROS., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the office of Messrs. Volkart Bros. on museum the following:—

1 secondhand canoe.
1 secondhand brawn (in good condition).
1 secondhand maicecoach.
1 lot secondhand harness and saddles and lamps.
1 polo pony
1 Ladies' car (in good condition.).
1 King motor car 7-seater, 6-cylinder 60 H.P. self-starter (complete working order).

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC TEAK AND BLACKWOOD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, STRONG SAFES, WALL CLOCKS ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY 28th Nov. 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MOOSA BROS., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in "Yussuf" Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

Double mirror door almirah, chest of drawers, revolving book stand, soiled linen basket, dinner waggon, drawing room sofas and chairs, sweatsafe, iron beds, teapoys, dining table, office tables, strong safes size, 26" by 30" soda glasses, dinner sets, set of Chesterfield sofa and chairs, wall clocks, electric table lamps, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th November, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 462 and 35-39, Case No. 97 Junctions of Patel Road and Kalachowki Road. Building St. Nos. 2197, 2199-2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003; 3639, Case No. 877, 966 Sion Road near Railway Station.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th November, 1923.

"Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.
Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.

Mixture.
...ntermittent
... Price

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER Nov. 7.

The cloth and yarn market is now faced with a completely new range of values. This in itself is an obstacle to the smooth running of the wheels of commerce, but the obstacle has been overcome in so many instances that it is possible to report the tone of the market as better, in spite of the starting advances which the special U. S. Bureau condition report on Friday caused to be initiated. Noon values of American and Egyptian futures last Wednesday were 17.13d. and 17.87d. respectively for January delivery. This morning American contracts have been done for the same delivery at 19.33d. and Egyptian contracts at over 20d. So substantial an advance was bound to interfere with the normal course of business here. Happily, however, many negotiations were pending in which the buyers were anxious to secure the goods, and these were sufficiently numerous to allow of a considerable proportion being converted into business.

Cloth buying was already more general before Firdey's condition and yield figures were announced, and it has not been wholly suspended since. A substantial enquiry exists, and most of the important outlets are giving evidence of scarcity. Calcutta wants dhooties and jacconets, printing cloths, and various fancies, but has not followed the rise in values with promptitude. Bombay, Karachi, and Madras are also inquiring for staples. China bids for grey and white shirtings are not quite on a level with values here, but they are being steadily raised. The latest Shanghai mail is even more confident in tone than its predecessors.

None of the secondary Far Eastern outlets offers any new feature of demand, but they are all running on small stocks, and replacement from one source or another will become essential in due course. Egypt and the Near East seek for early consignment lots, and not always with success. The home and Continental trade in progress is extremely limited. Western markets are, however, giving useful support. Bolivia and the Argentine having come in for various styles.

Yarn salesmen have had an eventful week. Prices since Friday have fluctuated in somewhat disconcerting fashion. Always the movement have been upwards, and the bulk of the American spinning concerns were able to keep pace not only in quotations but in actual bookings with the advance in the raw material. A great deal more than this is, however, necessary to make the position of these producers generally healthy. No substantial, if any, improvement in margins is observable yet. Egyptian yarns have suffered from the last rise in cotton, buying both for home use and for shipment having been curtailed. Where sales have been recorded, however, the full advance has been secured by sellers.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Nov. 7.

Jute has again advanced, and the reports from Calcutta would seem to point to this advance being maintained. The business transacted in yearns has been on a greatly increased scale and prices are very firm. Light pound cops were quoted at 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. Spinners have good orders on hand, and the low prices which have recently been in operation cannot be obtained now. Buying has also been more extensive in the jute cloth section. The demand come from Canada, and the United States. The ordinary narrow widths have been in better request, and this has been the weak branch of the cloth section for some time.

Linoleum hessians have again been actively dealt in, and a good business has been carried through in mangled hessians. The general conditions in the jute trade are favourable to a greater activity. The raw material is very firm, yarn and cloth prices have advanced, and the inquiry for jute goods has greatly increased. During the week prices were as follows:—Chested hessians, 10½oz. 40in., 3 10-12d. 32d. per yard 8oz., 40in., 2 30-12d., 2 7/8d. per yard. Jute first mark actuals, November, £21, £24, 10s.; red S.S.C. actuals November, £22, 10s., £23; daisee 2, November, £24., 10s.; daisee 3, November, £22, 10s., £23. All c.i.f. U.K.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Nov. 7.

The Welsh steam-coal market has assumed a steadier appearance, and with substantial sales for full November shipment, which has placed several premier collieries with full order-books over the month, the tendency is towards early improvement. This is temporarily retarded by a poor supply of shipping, and pending arrivals of delayed tonnage a good supply of spot coal is available at late prices.

A steady trade is passing with the Continent, France buying on a fair average basis. Orders are flowing more freely from Germany, and business is better with Holland and Belgium. Slow trade with Italy and moderately active elsewhere.

Considerable interest is still shown in contract sales over 1924. Approximately 200,000 tons of coal and coke are reported sold to Germany for delivery over the next six months. Total sales to date for all directions are approximately three million tons at prices: 27s.-28s. best Admiralty large, 26s.-27s. seconds and including in contracts are this week's sales of a further 250,000 tons of best Monmouthshire large to South America at 26s., and 150,000 tons to coaling depots at 26s.-26s. 3d. f.o.b.

For spot loading best Admiralty large are securing fair support between 27s. 6d.-28s., seconds 26s.-27s. Dry large are dull and moving slowly at 26s. 6d., with ordinaries easy down to 25s. 6d. Monmouthshires good forward, but easy for prompt at 26s. 6d. Black Veins 25s. 6d.-26s. Westerns and 24s. 6d.-25s. Easterns large. Small coals are steady and supplies curtailed. Coking qualities are good at 21s., best bunkers 17s. 6d., ordinary cargoes 15s.-16s. 6d. Coke quite and irregular. Ordinary grades offering down to 42s. 6d., with bests up to 50s. Patent fuel very quiet, but prices unchanged. 29s.-32s.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 27 Nov, 1923.

	Year 1923-24.	Year 1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 23rd Nov. to 26th Nov. 1923	21543	50131	—5588
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 26th Nov. 1923	1692 2	125582	+ 3320
Shipments for the bi-week from 23rd Nov. to 26th Nov. 1923.			
Europe ..	—	5932	—5932
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	—	100	— 100
Total ..	—	6032	— 6032.
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 26th Nov. 1923.			
Europe ..	2 1755	122745	+79010
China.. ..	13,512	5195	× 83 7
Japan	1,06,155	181740	— 75585
Coast Ports ..	4, 0 *	7,629	— 2722
Total ..	326329	317319	+ 1010
Afloat in horbour Europe ..	13870	17918	— 4258
.. China, Japan and Coast Ports	14059	43683	— 29624

*Including 38 bales for U. S of America.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 590.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 148¾.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 240.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 324.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.38-¼.
London—Paris Frcs 79/90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs 92/90.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Nov. 26.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/5 3/32 Steady.
Bar Gold ..	..	£ 4-14-4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot ..	..	33 1/8 "

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Dge. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 5/16
Fss. Demand	350
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	240
Japan	155 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market—Steady

London, Nov. 26

Rates	..	55
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 1/8
	2 months hence	32 13/10

Closing Tone of Quiet—China bought—Firm

Account, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	..	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	..	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris	79.75
" " " Germany	—
" " " Italy	100.60
Stockholm	18.72
Christiania	29.66
Amsterdam	11.48
Switzerland	25.03
Belgium	—
Athens	—

New York, Nov, 23.

Demand Bills	4.38.37

The Bombay Mails of 10th inst. were delivered in London on 26-11-23.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 23.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 89
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2% ..	57 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 "
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/8 "

London, Nov. 26.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 103
7 per cent. Indian	" 117 1/16

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 26

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 6 per cent	25 1/2

London, Nov 26

TIN BLOCK	231 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/10/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/10/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/13/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/13/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 78/12.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-4.
Silver ready, d. 33-2.
Silver forward, d. 23-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China bought and sold, America sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Ready:—24—14—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	9—14—9	.. 24—13—6	24—14—3	
Magsar	25—0—0	.. 24—15—0	24—15—6	

Teji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Ready:—78—8—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78—9—0	.. 78—	5—0	78—8—0
Magsar	78—15—0	.. 79—11—0		78—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak ..
Magsar 1—10—0
Tone—Market quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 62-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan, Rs. 96/9.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 95/11.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs 106/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/4.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1939, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1392/8, India 73, Central Bank 26 and Eastern Bank 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 425, By. Cotton 645, By. Dyeing 970, Century 462/12, Cent. India 342/8, Colaba Land 168/12, Coorla 162/8, Crescent 243/12, Edw. Sassoon 247/8, Fazulbhoy 910, Gokak 130, Ind. Bleaching 193/12, Ind. Malwa 565, Jamshed Mfg. 175, Kastoorchand 285, Khatao 292/8, Kohinoor 1625, Luxmi Cotton 4950, Madhowji 290, Mathuradas 380, M. Petit 3200, Morarji 4100xd., Meyer Sassoon 175, New Great 646/4, New City 365, Pabani 403/12, Pearls 646/4, Phoenix 525, Shapurji 231/4, Simplex 368/12, Standard 1500, Swan 785, Swadeshi 543/12, Tata Mill 415 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 297/8, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. I. 73/12, Bt. Burma Pet 4/8, B. Tramway 92/8, By. Steam 82/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 82/8, Katni Defd 245, New India 16/4, Shivrajpur 35, Tata Iron Ord 30/4, Tata Iron Defd 103/12, Tata Hydro 742/8, and Scindia Steam 6/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 27th November, 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Closing rates.
Ladies Mazes	565	..	..	565
Colaba	..	..	..	168/12
Crescent	242/8	..	240	242/12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1625
Nagpore Cotton	540/4	..	538/12	542/8
New Great	645	647/8	640	646/4
Pearl	642/8	646/4	640	646/4
Phoenix	..	..	..	525
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	645
Bombay Dyeing	975	..	655	972/8
Sir Shapurji	..	..	..	231/4
Simplex	370	..	365	367/8
Swan	..	..	..	785
Swadeshi	546/4	..	540	543/12
Century	471	..	463/12	465
Alcock	..	..	..	297/8
Indian Queen Ordy.	..	..	..	65
Katni Queen Ordy.	..	..	..	82/8
Katni Queen Defd	..	..	..	260
Tata Steel Defd	103/12	..	..	103/12
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	30
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10
Bombay Burma Old.	..	..	..	315
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	75
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	82/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	93/12	..	..	97/8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	35

Sharch

Chartered Bank	£ 10 1/8
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43 1/4
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The quotations are as under:—
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent. Rs. 16-0-0.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 37-0-0.
Soda Hedrosulphide, Rs. 1-8-0.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 11-0-0.
Soda Washing, Rs. 8-0-0.
Soda Hyposulphide, Rs. 14-0-0.
Salt Aniline, Rs. 0-12-0.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 0-12-0.
Salt Glauber, Rs. 4-8-0.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 3-8-0.
Farina Dutch, Rs. 17-0-0.
Sago flour, Rs. 16-0-0.
Maize starch, Rs. 18-0-0.
Dextrine, Rs. 22-0-0.
Bichromate potash, Rs. 45-0-0.
Potash Chlorate, Rs. 0-4-0.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 27.

To-day Reuter reported 15 to 28 points higher in New York futures. The Market advanced on Trade and commission Houses buying and some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 16 points up. The market declined early on some Hedge selling and long liquidation but later improved on better advices from New York.

With regard to the local market, the Marwari Brokers have to-day once again stopped liquidating forward contracts and consequently no business has been put through. Owing to the failure of the Bazar to keep faith with the Association, the Clearing which was postponed to 1st December, was put through this evening by the Board and the latter has fixed the following rates as settlement for the different contracts:—

F. G. M. G. Broach April-May 650.
Fine M. G. Oomra Dcer.-January 620.
Fine M. G. Oomra March 610.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dcer.-January 580

Until the Clearing in question goes through and it is possible to ascertain what the exact position is, we do not think that there will be any trading on a general scale. As it is, it is impossible to give our friends any advice whatever until the position of our market improves and the existing restrictions by the Association are removed. It is to be greatly regretted that the Bazaar as a whole by their unbusiness like trading methods should bring the legitimate cotton trade into the present unsatisfactory condition.

In ready market, there has been quite a good demand from Exporters, and cotton on the spot is at present commanding nigh premia.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Description.	Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	6 0	585	570	555

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

27th Nov. 1923.

New York Market 26th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
35.25	Dec.		35.60	+35
34.73	Jan.	34.93 +22	35.01	+28
34.98	Mar.	35.20 +22	35.21	+23
35.50	May		35.43	+23
34.50	July		34.65	+15
28.60	Oct.	28.74 +14	28.65	+05

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 35.12, lowest 34.84, range .28 points. Trade and Commission houses buying. Scattered short covering. Some realizing at the advance was easily absorbed.

Liverpool Market 26th November, 1923.

Previous Close very Price	Deli Opening Prices at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since previous close
20 27 Jan	20 20—07	20 23—02	20.43	+16
20.18 Mar.	20.10—08	20 15—03	20.31	+15
20 00 May			20.13	+13
19.57 July			19.69	+12
16.90 Oct.	16.90		16.73	+13
21.00 Jan. 1924	Egyptian.		23.91	—09
21.63 Nov. "	"		21.56	—07

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market quieter, little hedge selling, long liquidation, decline Egyptian.

(2) January highest 20.48, lowest 20.17, range .32 points.

Despite hedge and straddle selling, market improved on trade fixing call sales, local bull support, good reports from New York and better trade advices. If improvement continues we look for higher market.

Liverpool, Nov. 26. Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Fair inquiry		..	23.54
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		..	24 55
New York, 11 a.m. ..	Jan. ..		31.95
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Mar. ..		34.79
	May ..		34.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..		34.88
" " " "	Jan. ..		35.79

Liverpool, Nov. 26. To-day's prices.		
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. ..	20.43 +16
	Mar. ..	20.33 +15
	May ..	20.13 +13
	July ..	19.96 —1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.19—12
Feb.	20.12—10
Mar.	20.11—07
April	..
May	19.92— 5
June	..
July	19.83—04
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.69
Nov.	..
Egyptians Feb.	23.45
Jan.	23.50
Mar.	23 80
May.	23 75
July	23.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 26.

Months	To-day's Prices
Nov.	20.47+16
Dec.	20 47 + 6
Jan.	20 43 +16
Feb.	20.37 +15
Mar.	20.33 +15
April	20.18 +09
May	20.13 +13
June	19 95 +13
July	19.69 +12
Aug	18.77 +12
Sept.	18.51 +11
Oct.	16 73 +13
Nov.	16 38 +13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

M. G. Bengal Good	13.40
" " Fully Good	13.80
" " Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
" " " Fully Good	14.85
" " " Fine	15.3
M. G. Broach, Good	16.95
" " Fully Good	17.35
" " Fine	17.75
M. G. Scindo, Good	13.30
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	14.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov, 27,

Months	To-day's Prices.
November	23.81—12
December	23.81—12
January	23.91—09
February	24.00—07
March	24.08—07
April	24.12—02
May	24.13—02
June	24.08—04
July	23.93—12
August	24.08—17
September	23.98—12
October	23.04—12
November	23.56—07

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 26.

		To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	Jan.	34.98+23
	Mar.	35.21+24
	May	35.43+24
	July	34.85+13

WHEAT.

London, Nov, 26.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62-1/2 lbs. N/D sellers	43/0
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	41/4
AUSTRALIAN N/D Buyers	45/1
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	30/0
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Value Quiet	43/9
FREIGHT	
Freight of Coal Cadiff to Bombay	13.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	43 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla ..	44 0 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 14 0	10 7 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 14 0	10 2 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	14 6 0	13 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	78 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 14 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	
Mowrasced	9 4 0	9 2 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 14 0

	Rs. a. p.
Forward.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 11 9
Linseed, April/May ..	13 3 6
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	16 0 0

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 26

RAPESEED, Ferozopore real Bold per ton N/D Sellers	£ 18 3/4
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Sellers	£ 20
" J/F Paid Easter	" 17
Tone of Easier Tendency.	
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Quiet	
COTTON SEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) R. D. Sellers: 10 3/4	
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 18 3/4

LINSEED.

London, Nov 24.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D nominal	£ 22 1/2
Tone—	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
"	
" Dec. Sellers	41 1 1/2
" Jan./Apl Sellers	38 1 1/2

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. nomenal	32/
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July Sellers	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/10
Tone—Quieter	

METALS.

London, Nov. 26

English best Selected Coppe	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 1/4
Copper Braziers	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets F.	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 27. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 27. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	62 8 0
Copper	1	62 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	62 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		81 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kafai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 25 1923.

Cotton	10307 Bales
Wheat	13795 Cwts.
Linseed	9787 "
Rape, etc	241 "
Gingellyseed	1293 "
Poppyseed	815 "
Groundnuts	3720 "
Castorseed	728 "
Rice	5135 "
Myrabollams	829 "
Cottonseed	16123 "
Mowrasced	169 "
Gram	2156 "
Juwar	1200 "
Masur	585 "
Barley	923 "
Bajri	1776 "
Coal	1184 Tons

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec-Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 7/8

Tone—Very Quiet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Engineering Congress Meeting, noon, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, H. E. Governor to address.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Annual Genl. Meeting, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

Sale of work in aid of University Settlement at Beaulieu, Mount Pleasant Road, 5 p.m. Concert 6 p.m.

Social Workers' Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Meeting at 6 p.m. at Krishna Building.

FRIDAY, November 30.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Science Institute, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League, India, 6 p.m. (S. T.) Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

Bombay Engineering Congress, visit to Worli Chawls, 8-30 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

Unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, late Principal of the New High School, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, Waudby Road, 5-15 p.m.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir give a farewell reception in honour of Their Excellencies, 9-30 p.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

SUNDAY, December 2.

The Feast of St. Francis Xavier, its Patron Saint at the Gloria Church, Byculla, followed by a meeting of Catholics, at the School Hall.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 28 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 53m. Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov. 29 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 54m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 30 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 54m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec 1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 55m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Dec. 2 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 55m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 3 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Commercial Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu is restored.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Mecedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 30th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday) morning the 28th instant at 12-30 o'clock (S. T.).

A FANCY FAIR.

A Fancy Fair under the patronage of Sir George and Lady Lloyd will be held on the grounds of the Alexandra Girls English Institution on Friday, November 30 and on Saturday, December 1 at 4-30 p.m. Lady Hayward will open the Fair.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th inst. arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Liner "Monroe" left Suez on the evening of the 24th.

ADDRESS TO SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, the Parsi Central Association, Indian Citizenship Association and the Bombay Progressive Association, a public address will be delivered by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on Friday 30th at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road on "The Indian Colonial question." All are cordially invited to attend.

FIRE IN SANKLI STREET.

On Tuesday afternoon smoke was seen issuing out of a cotton waste cleaning factory situate in Sankli Street, Byculla. The building belonged to Alidealli Mulla Abdul Hussein and was occupied by Messrs. Bode and Sons who kept the foundry. The Byculla Fire Brigade which was close to the scene of fire promptly repaired to the spot and put out the fire in about half an hour. The cause of fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage is not yet known.

MAHOMEDAN MINISTERS.

At a public meeting of the Anjuman Ziaul Islam of Bombay held on the 26th instant a resolution urging upon H. E. the Governor, to appoint two Mahomedan Ministers in the ensuing Council as there is no Mahomedan Member in the Executive Council and as the portfolio of education should this time be entrusted to one of the two Mahomedans as their educational interests have heavily suffered in the administration of the last Educational Member was passed unanimously.

GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

With reference to the Notifications issued earlier in connection with the departure of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd on the afternoon of Saturday December 8 [illegible] and the arrival of Sir Leslie Wilson on the morning of Monday, December 10th, it should be noted that all applications from the general public for seats should be made to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Secretariat. Accommodation is strictly limited and early application is desirable. The name and address of each person applying should be given in full.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

The Organisation will celebrate the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, its Patron Saint, with a Mass on Sunday, the 2nd December, at 9 a.m. at the Gloria Church Byculla, Rev. Fr. Leo, Superior of the Capuchin Fathers, will preach on the occasion.

After the religious Service, a meeting of Catholics will be held, at the School Hall, to commemorate the Life-Work of the Saint.

His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside and Prof. F. Correia-Afonso, M.A., LL.B. and Principal A. Soares, M.A., LL. will address the meeting.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

A Muslim Students' Union debate will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty on Friday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. when Mr. Y. J. Meherally will propose that "Hereditary rights should be abolished." Mr. A. L. Kazi will oppose the motion. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

Swami Sharvananda, President of the Shri Ramkrishna Math, Madras, will give the following lectures:—To-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. in Morarji Goculdas Hall on "Bhakti or Path of Devotion." Mr. G. B. Trivedi presides.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "Vedanta and Modern Science." Mr. K. Natarajan presides.

On Saturday next at 6 p.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya on "Dynamic Hinduism."

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The seventh annual gathering of the Wilson College Marathi Literary Society will be held in the College Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

ISLAMIC WORK IN THE WEST.

Mufti Muhammad Sadiq D.O.Sc., D.D., the First Moslem Missionary to America has just returned to India and will deliver a lecture on his Islamic work in the Western countries to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in Marwari Vidyalaya. All are welcome.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Pydhownie Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) at Minara Masjid when Maulana Shaukat Ali will deliver a lecture on "The Independence of the Jazeret-ul-Arab."

CONTEMPORARY CIVILIZATION.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his 5th lecture on "The Study of Contemporary Civilization" today (Wednesday) in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (next to Elphinstone College). The lecture is open to the public.

"COLLEGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES."

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. Hiralal K. Kaji to-day (Wednesday) on "College Co-operative Stores" in the hall of the Davar's College of Commerce, Great Western Building, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. R. N. Ranina will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

ORIGIN OF EPIC POETRY.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar, of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona, will deliver lecture II of his course of lectures on "The Mahabharata: its origin, development and language" in the University Convocation Hall, University Garden, to-day (Wednesday) at 5.45 p.m. The subject of to-day's lecture is "The Origin of Epic Poetry in India." The lecture is open to the public.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take oral evidence of the following witnesses to-day (Wednesday) at the R. I. M. Dockyard,

Mr. L. W. H. Young, General Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Co. and representative of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay 11 a.m.

Mr. F. E. Hardeastle, Marine Surveyor Bombay 2-30 p.m.

Representatives of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association 3-25 p.m.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COLLISION BETWEEN MOTOR CAR AND MOTOR CYCLE.

Further enquiry in regard to the collision between motor cycle No. 9369 and motor No. 4539 that took place on Monday afternoon on Victoria Terminus station near Esplanade Road shows that Mr. P. C. Lentin, Manager of Victoria Mills was being driven in his motor car No. 4539 by the driver Godamsing when the latter took a sharp curve near the Esplanade Road and collided with motor cycle No. 9369; the occupant of the car being Mr. J. H. Yates (24) an Assistant in the Bombay Telephone Co. Mr. Yates was thrown off his cycle by the terrific impact and received extensive injuries all throughout his body. He is lying in E. G. Hospital and will take about a fortnight to get himself again.

The driver Godamsing was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira on Tuesday by Sergeant Priestly and the case was adjourned till the 5th December. The motor cycle with tyres and tubes burst and broken and frame and wheels curved was lying at the Esplanade Police Station and presented a gloomy spectacle of this gruesome accident.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN RY. TRAIN.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. Ratanchand Talakchand Honorary Presidency Magistrate, (1) Hasan Dusab and (2) Jan Mohmed Latif were charged with being drunk and disorderly in a railway train.

The evidence showed that on the 22nd inst. at about 2 p.m. Mr. Radhakant Malaviya was travelling in a second class compartment. When the tram arrived at Grant Road station the accused got into the compartment in which Mr. Malaviya was seated and began to smoke. When Mr. Malaviya drew their attention that it was a non-smoking compartment they abused him. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Kajodimul Dhokalchand (35) a Sindhi speculator residing in a Hindu hotel at Bhuleshwar.

The evidence showed that on Monday morning the deceased left the hotel after taking his meals and returned at 5 p.m. As he was vomitting, he was removed to G. T. Hospital where he told the doctor that he had taken arsenic as he had lost Rs. 200 in speculation. He complained of burning sensation in his throat and stomach and died the same night.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by arsenic which was self-administered.

WEST END CINEMA.

There is no sickly sentiment in the drama "Dead Men Tell No Tales", which is being screened this week at the West-End Cinema. It is a tale of mystery, action and suspense, of the lure of gold, of the greed of brutal unscrupulous men who seek to obtain possession of the treasure. They cover their villainous tracks with callous disregard for human life, never for an instant forgetting that "dead men tell no tales." But one of their intended victims eventually escapes and, through him, the long arm of Justice at last overtakes them.

Many thrilling scenes take place on the high seas, the conspirators plotting to secure a large shipment of gold. With diabolical ingenuity they plan to destroy the ship, sending all the crew and passenge s to a watery grave. And they come within an ace of success.

The disaster to the boat is a magnificent piece of cinema art. Flames sweeping the decks from stem to stern, rising high above the mainmast. It is an awe-inspiring spectacle. The scenes of terror and disorder among those on board; the mad rush for the boats, when women and children are savagely thrust aside or crushed under foot. No one can suppress a slight thrill of horror when the life-boats, proving veritable death-traps, sink beneath the waves, leaving the struggling occupants making a last frantic, but hopeless, fight for life until they gradually disappear one by one.

It is a triumph of photography over the spoken drama.

The International News depicts some beautiful scenes, of impressive and solemn grandeur, of the funeral of the late President Harding, the programme being completed by a Neeley Edwards comic.

C. T. Johnstone, Assistant Manager to the London Rangoon Trading Co. Managing Agents of the Anglo Burma Rice Co. Ltd. surrendered to the District Magistrate Rangoon on Monday morning to answer the charges of alleged criminal misappropriation of Rs. 25,000 and falsification of accounts made against him by R. L. Williamson Director of the Anglo Burma Rice Co. Ltd. Bail was allowed and the case is fixed for 14th December.

Private information has been received that the "Tej", a Nationalist Urdu daily of Delhi, has been proscribed in Hyderabad.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

MR. HIRALAL NANAVATY'S EVIDENCE

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee resumed sitting at 11 a.m. on Tuesday. The first witness they examined on the subject was Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavaty. In his written statement, which he had read before the Committee, he stated that the absolute indifference of the Government of India and the very severe competition which foreign including British Companies exerted against any indigenous enterprises were the chief obstacles to the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. The enterprise, he opined, has to be practically begun anew which was practically impossible without direct State aid as construction and navigation bounties, and gradual reservation of the costal navigation to Indian vessels within a short period of about five years by reducing foreign tonnage by about 20 per cent a year, loans on easy terms, preferential railway rates and preference in all Government work including carriage of post. The money could be got, if Government was not able to save yearly, by charging a small tonnage tax of about 8 annas in cargo cleared from vessels coming into Indian ports. He advocated amending the Indian coasting Trade Act for reserving the coastal trade to ships owned by Indians and declares deferred rebate illegal. The navigation bounty was for a certain number of years to ships carrying coasting trade and trade between Indian and foreign ports and in the former case it could be stopped when the whole coasting trade had been reserved. He did not put any restriction on any of gross registered tonnage or to route lines to be eligible to receive bounty. He would suggest grant of navigation bounty for the present large vessels built outside India also with the condition that they must be owned by Indians and be on the Indian register. He wanted that all vessels receiving bounty should take on board a certain number of apprentices for training as Deck officers. For management he would restrict it to Indians alone or by a majority and the Companies should possess also Indians or majority of shareholders.

With regard to develop evenly shipbuilding and Marine Engines construction he recommended the establishment and development of Government Dockyards, to the number of at least two, for the purpose of building ships and later on the private dockyards should be encouraged. The chief form by which the state could help the ship building industry were cheap loans and construction bounties. He desired Legislative measures giving preference to Indian made vessels built in Indian ship yards. Both wooden and steel ships should be aided by bounty.

As regards recruitment of Indian candidates for Deck officers and Engineers he was confident that a large number of them would be forthcoming if proper facilities were offered and the religious etc. scruples were no insuperable difficulty. The Government should take active steps at least in the beginning to provide for their training, their future employment by guaranteeing a few posts every year, and further facilities for studies without depending upon private enterprises. The Government should provide training ships and establishments for preliminary training in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Madras at Government cost and a few cadets, should be trained in England every year with the aid of State scholarships Also a Nautical College should be established in shore. To the question whether the shipowners would gladly take apprentices in the Merchant Marine he opined that State aid should be given with a condition that apprentices should be entertained.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

MR. C. N. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

On Tuesday Mr. C. N. Wadia, was examined by the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee when he submitted the following written statement:—

The illogical and highhanded conduct of this Association in informing my company that their shares would be struck on the speculative market if the books of the company were not closed before or after a certain date. If the convenience of the Stock Exchange requires such an interval it is the duty of the Stock Exchange to publish well beforehand what dates would be inconvenient to their members instead of using vain and irregular threats after certain dates have been published by companies in ignorance of their convenience.

I would draw the attention of your Committee to the point that there is no actual record of the transactions taking place on the Stock Exchange as in London with the result that the Brokers return prices to their client of sale or purchase which the client has no means to check.

The price slips returned to the client by the brokers include brokerage. The client therefore has no means of knowing what brokerage has been charged.

In order to defraud the Government and get round the Stamp Act the market is in the habit of passing transfers which may float about for years. I have myself been many times approached for dividends on shares which I have sold one year or more before simply because the various purchasers try to save themselves Stamp duty of transfer. I have now made it a practice to refuse to reimburse such a dividend unless the share has been transferred from my name.

One might also refer to the frequency with which the share market is closed. As a business institution it ought to be open at least 20 days in a month and Holidays should be known beforehand.

In conclusion I have the honour to state that I have written all I know about the Share Market but if the Committee desire my presence as a witness I have no objection to appear before them.

In the course of his oral examination witness favoured the system as obtained in London, viz. provision of informing the buyers and sellers the correct price at certain hours, and means of checking the transactions. He said the brokers ought to do this otherwise they were not worth their names. He also opposed closing of the market on so many holidays and especially on the demise of a member.

To Sir Purshotamdas witness said he based his complaint on his experience of the last four or five years. Before that he was an investor.

The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday at 11-30 a.m.

Official and Personal.

General Sir William and Lady Birdwood, Miss Birdwood, Miss Alexander, Captain K. C. D. Dawson, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Skeen and Major-General P. Holland-Pryor have arrived at Government House Bombay.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presented the Banner to the Girl Guides at Government House Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Farewell Dinner Party at Government House Bombay.

It is understood that His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler is now convalescent.

Lala Lajpat Rai has gone to Karachi for change on medical advice.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

A MIXED COLLECTION.

The Exhibition organised by the Bombay Art Society has been and could be easily explained. But the mangled character of the undertaking makes it rather difficult to trace its distinctive achievements. It is evident that in spite of the number of the exhibits and the increased attraction in the form of new prizes the Society has not been altogether successful in obtaining assistance and contributions from those who would make the show not so much a place for annual sale as for annual inspiration. The obvious temptation besides of the Empire Exhibition should have brought to the Society many pictures of uncommon merit. But the temptation has been shown to be a temptation only. It has not been regarded as a genuine opportunity for a representative display of the work achieved during the year. That is due to the traditions and rather antiquated methods of the Society.

As an opportunity for selection of ten exhibits for the Empire Exhibition those who have undertaken the responsibility will find themselves misled if they rely solely on the collection in the Town Hall. That again is due to lack of well-planned co-operation between the different provinces. It would have been better if they had not mixed their exhibits with the exhibits attracted by the Society. The selection in that case would have been more reliable. The result of these indifferent methods is obvious. It has been explained and if we are to accept the explanation we might as well not examine the impression created by this mixed collection and haphazard show.

Almost the first impression one obtains from the exhibition is that of contrast, the contrast between the work done here and in Bengal, the contrast between work done by non-Indians and Indians, the contrast between mastery of technique and paucity of ideas and design on the one hand and of economy of means and great creative power on the other. If the portraits and landscapes by Bombay Artists indicate an encouraging aspect their composition their design their treatment of mythological and historical subject compel us to approach the Bengali Artists for explanation and probably for instruction. The landscapes by Mr. Taskar, Mr. Parandekar, Miss Perin Powwala, Miss Adenwalla, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Kamadali are for instance an assurance that before long Bombay will possess a group of Artists who will be competent to interpret the permanent as well as the fugitive and unfamiliar moods and aspects of nature. Mr. Taskar should avoid overcrowding of figures. Both Mr. Taskar and Mr. Parandekar must be warned against the temptation of facile tones. The landscape by Mrs. Hilda Chamier shows that she is willing and can dare to interpret colour and sunshine as she finds them under eastern skies. She is not like most of the outsiders allured by the easy "technique" of the routine painter. Mrs. Hart is another Artist with a manner, not mannerism Messrs. Pestonji Bomanji Pithawala Trinidad and Fernandez all are represented by works of the distinction usually associated with them. Mr. Alla Bux "The Labourers," "Working Day" and "Returning from the Ghats" are pictures that one cannot pass by. Will Captain Gladstone Solomon realise that India has helped him to acquire the colour he so gloriously manipulates in his portrait of Mrs. Teck Carlton. It is not only colour, the expression is equally reminiscent of India. Mr. Ram Rao's "Milk maids of Kathiawad" No. (497) depicts a subject that is full of the poetry and joy of life. He has succeeded in bringing those qualities in his picture. Mr. Faizen Rahman is equally uncommon in selecting the subject for No. 329 but not equally successful. Mr. Ukil in "At the Strain of the Flute" (331) and (332) "The Winter of Life" shows his intimacy with nature and some of the secrets of life she only can reveal. Nature and life seem to help him. Mr. Roopkrishna's Omarkhayan and Mr. Gupta's "Dance of Awakening" both require attention. Mr. Chugtais Chand Sultana is treated with solemnity not quite usual with him. It is, ofcourse, not easy to make the test of commendable works. It is easy to write out the names of those who have been familiar by their achievements. But this brief preliminary survey has not that aim in view.

ALL INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

PAPERS RECEIVED.

The outstanding feature of the fourth Session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference is the papers that the Executive Committee of the Conference have received from prominent social workers in the country in response to their request. Instead of discussing too many subjects within a very short period and passing some general resolutions on them the Executive Committee chose to restrict the scope of the Conference to only nine subjects of first class importance, in order that it may get a full opportunity and ample time to thrash them out in all their details and arrive, after deep and mature consideration at some definite conclusions.

In order to facilitate the discussion in the Conference the Executive Committee requested a large number of Social Workers in different parts of the Country to write papers on one of the nine subjects selected by it to which they have given some thought and about which they have some practical experience. The response to this appeal has indeed been very gratifying. Nearly forty papers have been received, and most of them are now ready for submission for Conference.

Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Wilson College and Dr. D. A. D'Monte have written ably on Charity Organisation. His Grace the Most Rev. Father Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay has been pleased to write an eluminating paper on Vigilance and Rescue Work. Mr. F. E. James, O.B.E., of the Calcutta Y.M.C.A., Dr. Socrates Noronha of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay, Mr. P. G. Naik, Life Worker of the Social Service League, Bombay, and Miss Ida Dickinson of Bombay have all contributed valuable papers on the same subject. Prof. S. N Pherwani of the Bombay University, Miss Nesbitt of Bombay, Miss I. Wingate of Calcutta Y. M. C. A. and Mr. D. S. Savardekar another life worker of the Social Service League, Bombay have sent in their papers on the training of Social Workers, Mr. Kanhaiyalal H. Vakil of Santa Cruz and Mr. M. R. Shesh of Bangalore have submitted their papers on Co-ordination of Social Work in India. The Subject of Open Spaces, Play-grounds and Directed Games for Children has been fully treated by Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and Mr. M. M. Gidwani of Bombay, Dr. A. G. Nochren of Bangalore, Mr. N. D. Mallick of Karachi, Mr. H. A. Starte, I.C.S. Criminal Tribes Settlements Officer and Mr. George Watkins of Lahore have written suggestive papers on Criminal Tribes Settlements. The Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis has been treated by such eminent Doctors and Medical Men of high standing as Dr. R. B. Billimoria, Dr. B. S. Kanga, Dr. F. N. Moos of Bombay and Dr. Draper of the Salvation Army, Anand, Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistri of Bombay has to her credit a good paper on Training and Provision of Dais and Midwives; and Dr. Miss J. R. Dadabhoy has written a nice paper on Infant Mortality, its causes and how to remedy them which contains a good deal of statistical information. And lastly the subject of Education and Care of the Defective Children has been dealt with by such experienced men as Mr. P. N. Venkat Rao of Mysore and Messrs. F. W. Pereira of the Mazgaon School for the Deaf and Dumb, and H. D. Chhatrapati of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.

All these papers have been printed in a book form and will cover at least 250 pages of Royal Octavo Size. It is priced at Rs. 2 only and will be available in the Office of the Social Service League, Bombay, and at the place of the Conference when it will be in Session.

INDIAN BOILER ACT.

BOMBAY MECHANICAL ENGINEERS URGE POSTPONEMENT.

In response to the notification issued by the Secretary of the Association to all Mechanical Engineers to meet together on the 25th instant at the hall of the Tutorial High School Grant Road, to consider the poposed Boiler Law a large number of Mechanical Engineers had assembled on the appointed date. In addition to a gathering of over a hundred Mechanical Engineers many letters were received Mill Engineers outside Bombay giving their support to the efforts of the Association in calling the meeting for consideration of the effects the newly proposed Boiler Law is likely to produce on the Mechanical profession in India.

Mr. Nusurwanji N. Cooper, Manager, Birla Mills Ltd., was voted to the chair. The President in his address thanked all the Engineers present for the interest they showed in the important matter before the meeting. Several speakers expressed their views as to the ultimate result of the new Law with regard to the safety and usual maintenance etc., of the Boilers and also with regard to the command over the staff of illiterate sarangs.

Several proposals were made by different speakers but the following proposal of Mr. A.B. Pranjpe was put before the meeting and after being duly seconded by Mr. A.P. Nanavati was unanimously carried.

"Resolved that in response to the notification of Government calling for any objections or suggestions from the parties interested in the Act this meeting of the members of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, Bombay, empowers the President of this meeting in the special committee to be appointed for the purpose to draft a representation to the Directors of Industries and the Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay requesting them to urge the Government to postpone the consideration and the passing of the proposed Indian Boiler Act for at least six months i.e. upto July 1924, in order to afford proper opportunity to all interested in this Act, both owners and Engineers of Boilers, to study the all round effects of this Act and thus enable them to prepare their solid opinion on the Act for presenting the same to the Government as required by the Notification."

The resolution being declared unanimously passed, a Committee of 20 members was appointed to study the New Act thoroughly and draw out their conclusions substantiating them with authoritative comparison with the past and current Acts and prepare them in the form of a representation to be forwarded to the Government.

A vote of thanks to the president and to the Proprietor of the School ended the meeting at 6-30 p.m.

(Continued from column 6.)

rounds, however, Brown attacked fiercely and had better of matters and won by a narrow margin.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

TOURNAMENT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Having seen the season's first Boxing Tournament at the Skating Rink last week, lovers of the fistic art were anxiously waiting for last night's Army Navy and Auxiliary Force (India) tournament at the Excelsior. The theatre was fairly well packed and there were 10 events on the card, which included a Light-weight Competition, a Featherweight Competition, a Bantamweight and two special contests. The last named were undoubtedly the chief attraction and some hard fighting was seen. Owing to the absence of one of the boxers, the Bantamweight contest fell through as there were only two entries.

The results were:—

LIGHTWEIGHT COMPETITION.

First Round.

Jack D'Souza beat Dr. Cullen (on points).
Pat O'Halloran beat W. Brewer (on points).
Pte Douglas beat Donald Chard (on points).
Drummer McIlhorne—Bye.

SEMI-FINAL.

McIlhorne beat Jack D'Souza
Pte Douglas beat Pat O'Halloran.

FINAL.

Pte. Douglas beat McIlhorne.

FEATHERWEIGHT BELT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Bombay Presidency.)

SEMI-FINAL.

Stoker Howell beat Whittaker
A. Jepson—Bye.

FINAL.

Stoker Howell beat A. Jepson.

SPECIAL MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.

(6 rounds.)

Pte Dougharty beat "Kid" Charlie.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP BELT.

(10 round challenge.)

L/Cpl Warre beat Ralph Martin.

At the end of the tournament Lieut. Dawson R.N. distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The officials were:—

References—Lt. P. F. N. Dawson R.N., and Lt. L. H. F Burnett M.C.

Judges—Lt. Comdr. L. Maund and Lt. W. Morony.

Time-Keeper R. C. Farran.

Medical Officer—W. Nunan, M.D.

M. C—R. S. M. Walsh.

A fuller report will appear in the next issue.

SPORTING NEWS

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSI TEAM.

The following have been selected to play for Parsees in the first round of the Quadrangular Match between Parsees and Europeans on the 3rd, 4th and 5th December 1923 on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

1. D. K. Kapadia (Capt.)
2. B. E. Kapadia.
3. P. H. Daruwala.
4. R. J. Jamasjee.
5. H. J. Vajifdar.
6. J. H. Elavia.
7. D. D. Driver.
8. B. K. Kalapesi.
9. S. H. Colah.
10. F. E. Kapadia.
11. J. H. Elchidana.

Reserves.—B. S. Bhapoo, M. J. Mobedji.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

The Quadrangular Cricket, final, Hindus versus Parsis, began to-day before a large and distinguished gathering. Parsis having won the toss decided to bat, Battalwala and D. Billimoria facing attack of Chaube and Naidu. Before the batemen could settle down Battalwala was caught by Sameshwar Das at the point, for 15 runs. Dadachanji who came in next was clean bowled by Naidu in the first ball to him. Driver now joined Billimoria, but the latter was bowled out for 1 runs, Capt. Billimoria joining could not show a good game and was caught by Govind Swami when he scored only 7 runs. Dustoor, the Captain, was the next man in, but was clean bowled by Chaube. Pestonji coming in next had the same fate as Dustoor. Chaube having clean bowled him again. The Parsis lost their best batsmen when the score was only 41. Minoo Mehta and Driver made a stand and the score went up to 96 for 7 wickets. Now Mehta was caught and bowled by Chaube. Nagarwala joined Driver and the score went up to 130 when the bell rang for lunch.

Driver and Nagarwala resumed batting for the Parsis after lunch and within a short time the former who played an all round game fell to a catch by Chaub when he had scored 73. The score here was 140 for 8 wickets. N. Mehta joined Nagarwala when the latter too fell to a catch by Bhide. Now the last man Motaframa joined Mehta but was caught and bowled by Chaub thus closing the innings, the runs being 144.

The Hindus went in, Salheswar Das and Joshi facing the attack of Driver and Motaframa. The former fell to the opening ball of Driver off a catch by Motaframa. Govind Swamy joined Joshi but unfortunately was stumped, his being score 5. Now the Hindu oracle batsman Naidu joined Joshi but the latter was hurt shortly after and had to be carried off the field. Bhide took his place and the pair played a fine and steady game making matters lively and took the score from 5 to 88 when Bhide was clean bowled by Motaframa. Joshi feeling well came back and joined Naidu, but was dismissed within a short time after making only nine. Razdan was the next man. Naidu played till the stumps were drawn. The latter who scored 71 was still undefeated and played a careful and steady game. The Hindus made 114 runs.

The quadrangular final continued to-day. The batsmen of last evening, Naidu and Razdan opened batting for the Hindus. Within a short time Razdan was stumped. Chaube joined Naidu and before he could settle down, was dismissed being caught by Capt. Billimoria. Manick Rao met with the same fate, being bowled by Motaframa. R. Rao who came in next was a good partner to Naidu and the pair added 56 runs, when the former fell to a catch by Capt. Billimoria in the leg. Raja Bahadur could not add more than 2 runs and when the last man Durgaya joined Naidu, the latter decided to play freely and began hitting to the tune, but ultimately caught by Driver, the fielder when he scored 153. The Hindus are ahead of the Parsis by 170 runs in the first innings.

HINDUS—1st Innings.

Mohant S Das c Motaframa b Driver	
G Joshi c Battalwala b Driver	
Govind Swamy st Battalwala b Driver	
C K Naidu c and b Driver	153
M Bhide b Motaframa	2
P Razdan st Battalwala b Driver	1
S Chaube c Capt Billimoria b Motaframa	1
Manick Rao b Motaframa	
R Rao c Capt. Billimoria b Driver	2
Raja Bahadur Sarangarh c Mehta b Driver	
Durgaya not out	
Extras	
Total	23

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The Central Provinces Quadrangular final between the Hindus and the Parsis concluded to-day. The Hindus won by 10 wickets and 9 runs. The game came to a sudden and dramatic end at about 4-15 p.m. The Parsis were all dismissed for 110 runs in the second innings. The Parsis had scored 144 in the first innings, thus they compiled in two innings the exact score of the Hindus in the first innings, viz. 254. The Parsis started their second innings after lunch but soon collapsed as a result of fine bowling of Naidu and Razdan. The Hindu fielding was excellent. Dastoor the Parsi skipper, played a dashing game and was undefeated with 51 to his credit, when the Parsi innings came to a close.

The Hindus sent in Mohant Das and Durgaya who scored 3 and 4 runs respectively in the first over and the Hindus declared the innings without the loss of a single wicket.

BONSAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lake, who weighed in at eight stone four and a half pounds to Brown's eight stone five was favourite at start. Brown won the first round but then Bugler began to forge ahead and led on points at half-way stage. In the fourteenth Lake floored Brown and near end round shook him with left and right. In the last fo

(Continued in column 5.)

Bombay Racing Season

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1923.
(628th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has, by a majority of eleven votes, adopted the draft of the address to be presented to the retiring Governor. The consideration of the question of giving the address was cleverly postponed while the elections were in full swing, for some of the "big" men of Bombay, who were responsible for the movement, were anxious to secure the votes of the citizens either for themselves or their friends. These "big" men of the City have in the past done many a foolish thing and defied public opinion many a time. But public decency and opinion have never been more flagrantly violated than by the manoeuvres to which the sponsors and supporters of the address have resorted merely because they wished to satisfy their pathetic craving for giving a flattering address to the Governor. The limit of defiance of public opinion was reached when the citizens of Bombay were arbitrarily deprived of their right freely to attend the meeting of the Corporation as spectators. By its action the majority of the Corporation—there is no need to describe its composition—has shown not only to what extent it is unrepresentative of the citizens of Bombay, who have on numerous occasions clearly and emphatically demonstrated their opposition to the address, but, also, how its capacity to indulge in adulation of men in authority, merely because they occupy certain posts, varies in direct proportion to the amount of national wrongs and humiliation inflicted on the people by them and their superiors.

We have on more than one occasion made it clear that the public of Bombay would have had no objection to his friends and admirers presenting an address to the retiring Governor on their own behalf. That would have been an honest course to follow. What the citizens of Bombay are fully entitled to oppose, and they have expressed their opposition in no unmistakable manner,—even on Thursday citizens about 1,500 in number had sent a protest to the President and members of the Corporation—is the presentation of a certificate of appreciation to the Governor on their behalf. The sponsors of the address and their supporters have turned a deaf ear to this protest and have thus let their zeal for the address outrun the limits of public decency. But, fortunately, there were the members of the Municipal Nationalist Party to vindicate the position of the citizens of Bombay by their unanswerable indictment of the administration of Sir George Lloyd. Not much need be said in support of the popular opposition to the address. The reasons for the opposition are both personal, that is, relating to the Governorship of Sir George Lloyd, and impersonal, that is, relating to the system of Government of which he has been one of the agents. Against Sir George Lloyd personally, neither we nor the public have anything to say. It is his Governorship which is judged. And there is no patriot, no impartial citizen but has pronounced the verdict that failure is writ large on this Governorship. The admirers of Sir George Lloyd have in the address enemerated the various achievements which stand to the credit of his administration. But it is important to note that neither the proposer nor the seconder of the motion for the adoption of the address, nor even a signatory to the draft address, thought it fit to say a word either in praise of these achievements or in defence of them against their ruthless exposure by Mr. V. J. Patel, the leader of the Nationalist Party,—a silence which was more eloquent commentary on the value of these "achievements" than any indictment of the administration could be.

A volume could be written on the reactionary measures and tendencies of the administration of Sir George Lloyd, on, for instance, the tragic failure and waste of his greatest (so-called) constructive work, the Development Department, whose proudest handiwork is the group of prison-like chawls which, ironically enough, are not inhabited by just those classes of Bombay's poor, for whom a new heaven and a new earth were to be created out of this "city of dirt, disease and death." But let us assume that the "achievements" mentioned in the address and many others redound to the glory of Sir George Lloyd's administration. They pale to insignificance when contrasted with the irreparable harm that Sir George Lloyd's administration has done or rather sought to do to the national movement for freedom, for it is given to no man to enchain the forces of progress. The whole policy and trend of his administration have been to paralyse the popular movement for emancipation and in the relentless pursuit of this policy Sir George Lloyd has displayed an amazingly obstinate disregard for public feeling. The first indication of this policy was given by the heartless manner in which Mr. Horniman was dragged from a sick bed, deported without trial, and denied even the right of knowing the charges against him. The sufferings of Mr. Horniman in exile for five years, deprived of his livelihood, provide, in the view of those who prize liberty of person above everything else, a sufficient condemnation of Sir George Lloyd's "reign." By the prosecution of the Ali Brothers and their colleagues Sir George Lloyd sought to give a death blow to the Khilafat movement, as His Excellency sought to kill the Non-cooperation movement by arresting and imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi. By these prosecutions Sir George Lloyd has shown himself to be an uncompromising opponent of India's freedom; and the treatment of the beloved leader of the country and his coworkers, small as well as great, in prison has revealed to the public an unpleasant aspect of this hostility. Is a Governor with such a record to be presented with an address on behalf of the citizens of Bombay? There is no need to enlarge upon the impersonal ground for the opposition to the address. The Governor is part of the system of administration which embodies the denial of justice and liberty to India and with which the people of the country have non-cooperated. While justice and freedom are denied to India, while the nation's leader is in jail, while the humiliation of Kenya decision remains, it would be a violence to their conscience and their deepest sentiments as well as to the principle of their movement for the emancipation of their country to ask the citizens of Bombay to associate themselves in an act of flattery to the Governor.

THE KHILAFAT AND ANGORA.

Mr. Qamr Ahmad writes to us from the Central Khilafat Office: "The recent telegram sent to India by Reuter to the effect that the question of the Khilafat, as explained by Fathi Bey, will be the exclusive concern of the Turks, has seemed a God-sent opportunity to the "Times of India" to pose as an adviser of the Musulmans. The Bori Bunder oracle must know that Indian Musulmans are wise enough to formulate their own policy and lay down their line of action." Our correspondent says much more about the officiousness of our contemporary, tacitly reproaching us for keeping silence on the subject. We too had noticed the rash outburst of the "Times of India", but feeling perfectly certain that its false assumptions would be soon exploded, we preferred to treat it as the indiscretion of a writer more zealous for the journal's well-known policy than well-informed The Reuter's cablegram evidently gave a garbled version of Fathi Bey's statement. Indeed the British Official Wireless Agency corrected its report on one important point. Reuter made him say that the "Turkish Republic had nothing to do with other Musulmans"—a statement which to us was inconceivable as coming from the lips of Fathi Bey. What we, knowing Fathi Bey, and also something of the problems which confront the Turkish Government, imagine that he said is: that the question of the Khilafat—i.e., of who should be Khalifa—was not open, but had been already settled by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, and was a proud prerogative of that Assembly representing the Turkish people, the defenders of the Khilafat, which it was never likely to forgo; that the question once having been settled by the National Assembly, other Muslims had no right to raise it, having nothing to do with it. The "Times of India" writer evidently jumped to the conclusion that the words "has nothing to do with other Muslims" were a snub to Indian Khilafat aspirations, and exulted therefor. We believe that they were nothing of the kind, but a simple statement of accomplished fact and Turkish policy, aimed not at India but at certain intriguers of Arab race who seem anxious to produce a schism in Islam, and who are, or have been in the past, the proteges of a great Power of Europe. In short, we believe that Fathi Bey's remarks were in intention and in fact in perfect harmony with the ideas of Indian Muslims, though they seemed discordant in the version cabled out by Reuter's Agency.

Notes of the Day.

A Second Daniel Come to Judgment.

In the course of his evidence before the Lee Commission, Mr. B. J. Dalal, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, said that the European personnel was essential in every class in which it was found at present. Even in the judicial department, where the Indian had admittedly shown the greatest aptitude, the European was necessary to curb the tendency of Indians to verbosity, delay and the sacrifice of essentials to the letter of the law So Mr. Dalal wants the European officer to remain in contact with his Indian colleague for at least twenty more years in order to give the latter the benefit of his direct methods of arriving at truth quickly. Speaking as an Indian, Mr. Dalal would like all appointments to be thrown open to his countrymen but, alas, experience—*Mr. Dalal's experience*—has warned him that political appointments should be reserved for some considerable time for Europeans who represent the ruling race! The Indian States, which he, adopting the phraseology of the "ruling race," unblushingly calls the "Native States," are full of intrigue and it is his considered opinion—we do not know whether it is his personal "experience" also—that an Indian political officer cannot keep clear of it. The usefulness of a political officer, he goes on to generalise, depends on the fear he inspires and he regrets to say that an Indian political officer will inspire none. It is apparent that Mr. B. J. Dalal, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, dispenser of law and justice, is, in his own humble way, a worshipper of General Dyer, whose fear-inspiring action resulted in such warm attachment of Indians to his memory as is evidenced in the N. C. O. programme and the Tilak Swaraj Fund. We pity the poor "ruling" princes who are ruled by the fearful presence of the European political officers and, who callenging the thesis of such as Mr. Dalal, cannot set the Princes' Protection Act in motion against them. In his fondness for the European officer's "direct methods of arriving at truth," Mr. Dalal pathetically declares that the time is not yet for the Government of India to be in full control of the services, for this Government does not inspire a feeling of security among Englishment. With such a champion of European claims what cannot the bureaucracy accomplish in India?

Baroda Press Act.

The Baroda State has not been known for some years past—and particularly during the prolonged absence of H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayajirao in Europe—to favour the growth of a free and healthy Press. There is not a single first class paper with a large circulation in the whole State which has a population of over two millions. The zeal of the officials in suppressing papers which dare to publish articles or make remarks unpalatable to them was illustrated some months ago when proceedings were taken against two papers, one published from Navsari and another from Baroda. As a result of the public agitation the Baroda Government have seen fit to repeal the old Press Act of 1912 and to propose in its place a New Act, the full text of which has been published in a recent issue of the Baroda Government Gazette. The Bill is drafter closely on the lines of the British India legislation of 1922 and is retrograde in its effect in more than one point. The Magistrate before whom a Keeper of a Press is required to make a declaration is vested with full autocratic powers to grant or disallow permission and his decision is to be final, admitting no appeal. Under the new Bill the Sur Suba or chief Revenue officer is empowered to make rules and regulations with the sanction of His Highness. The Sur Suba, who is entrusted with a responsible duty, being only a revenue officer, is innocent of judicial knowledge and hardly the proper person to frame rules and regulations of which the violation by the Editor is to be visited upon with a fine of Rs. 2000 or six months' simple imprisonment. But more preposterous than this is the manner in which disaffection has been defined.

A Retrograde Measure.

A provision has also been laid down which states that "no Editor, printer or publisher, should print or publish or cause to be printed or published any matter which is likely to create dissatisfaction, hostility or contempt towards His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, his Government, His Majesty the King-Emperor or the British Government in India or any of the Indian princes and ruling chiefs or their Governments, whose names are announced in the State Gazette or that is likely to create hostility or contempt towards any community amongst His Highness' subjects or any religion or any matter that is not properly and respectfully worded when referring to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb or a member of the Royal Family." This is 124A of the Indian Penal Code with a vengeance! No people who are awakened to a sense of their political rights can acquiese in a proposal to place the Press entirely at the mercy of the Executive which evidently seems to be the intention of the State officials. Indian States are expected to lead British India in respect of freedom of the Press and freedom of speech. When a State of the standing and repute of Baroda betrays a deplorably narrow view of the fundamentals of democracy, toleration of honest and fearless criticism can hardly be expected from other less progressive States.

A Lesson in Practical Economics.

That protective customs duties are not necessarily fatal to the growth of the foreign trade of the protecting country, as is commonly argued now-a-days in India, may be illustrated from the experience of the U. S. A. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act became effective on September 21 last year. Hence its provisions did not affect the imports of the first eight months of 1922. It is of interest, then, to compare the figures with those of the current year, as shown in the following table:—

	1922 8 months $	1923 8 months $
Imports, free	1,167,173,750	1,474,848,398
,, dutiable	785,382,362	1,175,754,211
,, Total	1,952,556,052	2,650,602,609
Exports	2,377,543,641	2,507,926,173
Excess exports	424,987,588	142,676,436*

*Excess imports.

It will be seen that exports for the first eight months of 1923, as compared with the corresponding period of 1922, increased by 5.3 per cent., duty-free imports by 26.3 per cent, and *dutiable imports by* 49.7 per cent. An excess of exports of $424,987,588 has thus been converted into an excess of imports of $142,676,436.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

all intents and purposes, prohibited immigrants. Only two were allowed to land last year.

It is quite true that there is not as yet, the same racial feeling in Australia and New Zealand that there is in South Africa. But from what I have seen with my own eyes, I do not think there would be any less racial feeling, if the Indian population was as great in any of the provinces of those Dominions as it is in Natal.

Therefore,—let me state it quite clearly,—the truth about the Imperial Conference is to be found, not in the mere question of the grant of franchise to an infinitesimal number of people but in the previous question of the refusal of right of entry of Indians into all the Dominions. This immigration problem, whether in Kenya, or in South Africa, or in Australia, is *more fundamental* even than the franchise. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, etc., have solved to their own satisfaction their own Indian problem, not by granting internal rights, but by shutting the door of entry so close and so tight that not a single Indian can now come in and reside.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

Very many people in India have isolated General Smuts from the rest of the Dominion Premiers and have regarded him as worthy of all blame for the attitude which he adopted, while at the same time they have regarded the rest of the Dominions as favourable to the Indian cause. This is not the truth.

The truth is, that if any of the other Dominions (excepting of course, the Irish Free State, which does not come into the discussion) had been faced with the problem of an Indian population as large as that of Natal, they would have acted in exactly the same way as South Africa. Perhaps, even, their conduct towards Indian residents would have been harsher.

It is well in such matters to have concrete facts before us, and to examine the whole position in relation to these facts. They throw a flood of light on the main problem. Let me first give a table of territorial areas, showing the extent of the Dominions, and the number of Indians, side by side.

	Area in square miles.	Indian population.
Dominion of Canada	3,729,665	1,200
Dominion of Newfoundland	162,750	Nil.
Dominion of Australia	2,974,581	2,000
Dominion of New Zealand	104,910	600
Dominion of South Africa (excluding Natal)	740,005	20,000
Province of Natal	35,284	142,000

It will be seen at once, when we glance at this table that for all practical purposes we may state, that the Indian problem does not exist in the first four Dominions. Over every 2000 square miles of territory, there is only one Indian, on an average, to be forced. I will give, for the sake of comparsion, the area in square miles of India itself and its Indian population.

	Area in square miles.	population.
Indian Empire	1,802,657	320,000,000

I cannot find the exact figure of the European population in India, but I believe I am right in placing it at over 200,000.

An Interesting Table.

I have not yet finished with statistics. There is still an even more interesting table, showing the European population in comparision with the Indian, within the Domnions:—

	European Population.	Indian Population.
Dominion of Canada	8,787,998	1,200
Dominion of Newfoundland	262,938	Nil.
Dominion of Australia	5,436,794	2,000
Dominion of New Zealand	1,320,275	600
Dominion of South Africa (excluding Natal)	1,402,082	20,000
Province of Natal	136,838	142,000

The figures, which I have just given, are those of 1921; but the European population is increasing so rapidly, that, during the two and a half years since the census was taken, there has probably not been less than another 1,000,000 souls added to the Europeans. The Indian figures are declining everywhere except in Natal. Even in Natal, the advance per annum is now becoming very slow.

Here then, if we can read it, is the truth about the Conference. As I have said, we can see at a single glance, that the other Dominions had no Indian problem at all. They were laughing up this sleeve the whole time!

No Difference.

Let me take some facts of recent history, which show that the other Dominions are no less harsh in their treatment of Indians whenever any Indian population problem arises.

(i) British Columbia, in the far West of the Dominion of Canada, facing the Pacific Ocean, had once its Indian problem. Only a few years ago, the number of Sikhs in British Columbia reached its maximum of 12,000. Then began a ruthless persecution, combined with rioting and violence and boycott. The white labourers objected to the presence of the Sikhs. The quarrel reached its climax, when the 'Komagata Maru' arrived, with its passenger complement of Sikhs from the Punjab. There were threats of intimidation and riotous scenes; and at last a decision of the Canadian Supreme Court was given that the Sikhs were not to be allowed to land. This decision was hailed with delight by the white population. Since that climax of persecution and injustice, the Sikh population has declined rapidly. To-day it is only 1,200 in all; and it is certain that in a few years time it will be reduced almost to nothing. Yet though this fate of ultimate extinction is now certain the Europeans who number 500,000, and are very rapidly increasing each year, steadily refuse to grant the franchise to the handful which now remained. Even two years after the Imperial Conference Resolution of 1921, the small group of Sikhs is disfranchised.

(ii) Let us take the instance of New Zealand. This Dominion never had any large Indian immigrant population. It was too remote. When I visited the Dominion along with Mr. W. W. Pearson in 1915, we found there tiny groups of Punjabis. In all, they could hardly have numbered 400 souls. Then a few more than usual began to come across from Fiji, which is 3½ days' steamer journey distant. The Punjabis in Fiji began to learn English very labouriously, and many of them passed the test. Yet, even then, the number of Indians did not go above 700. But this increase aroused the hostility of the British working man. During the years 1919 and 1920 I used to get frequent letters from Punjabis in New Zealand, and Pundit Banarsidas Chaturvedi used to get them also. They complained of violence and boycott and anti-Asiatic propaganda. At last a new and very drastic Immigration Law was passed, and Indians are now to

(Continued in column 5.)

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

NOMINATION SURPRISES.

HARD FIGHT FOR PARTY LEADERS.

FIFTY UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The total unopposed returns number fifty, They comprise thirty-five Conservative, eleven Liberals, three Labourists and one Nationalist

To-day's nominations led to some surprises; for example, the Labour nominee at Bridgwater withdrew at the last moment, leaving Sir Robert Sanders a straight fight with the Liberal candidate.

In Abbey Division, Westminster, Doctor Finncane retired, leaving Brigadier-General Sanctuary Nicholson unopposed.

Chelsea produced a Liberal candidate at the last moment, making a three cornered fight for the Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald now has a straight fight with a Conservative at Aberavon, the Liberal nominee having retired at the eleventh hour

Two unexpected candidates appeared to-day at Birmingham, one as Liberal against Sir Francis Lowe in Edgaston, and the second as Labour candidate against Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland in Erdington division.

The woman journalist, Mrs. Penny, has provided a surprise at Berwick, being nominated as Labourist against Mrs. Hilton Philipson ("Mabel Russell")

The split at Paisley has not healed, and so Mr. Asquith will have three opponents, namely, Labourist, Cooperative and Conservative.

The most dramatic nomination was that of Major Braithwaite, who arrived at Pontefract from America three-seconds before the lists closed.

Excluding Oxford and Welsh Universities where nominations take place tomorrow, the following are the figures of nominated candidates:—

Conservatives	529
Liberals	454
Labourists	434
Conservative Free Traders	7
Independents	16

Independents include three Nationalists, two Communists, one Prohibitionist, and one Sinn Feiner.—Reuter.

FORECAST ABOUT PARTY LEADERS' CHANCES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 27.

Nominations for the General Election have been made throughout the country today. The returns so far received in London show that 50 candidates have been elected unopposed. 35 of these are Conservatives, 11 Liberals, 3 Labour and 1 Nationalist. Prominent among them is Mr. Whitley, the Speaker of the House of Commons, who though now regarded as a non-party man retains the badge of the Liberal Party to which he belonged before he became the President of the House of Commons. Another is Mr. O'Connor, the well-known journalist, who is the "Father of the House", sitting as an Irish Nationalist for a constituency in Liverpool. All the leaders of the Parties will have to fight for their seats and in some cases the fight will be a hard one.

Mr. Baldwin is opposed by a Liberal on the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire, but his seat is regarded as secure for he had more than a 5,000 majority over the Liberals at the last election.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, will have at Paisley three opponents—Labour, Conservative and Co-operative. At the last election he had a majority of only 316 over a Co-operative candidate who was his only opponent. This will, therefore, be a most interesting contest.

Mr. Lloyd George's seat for Carnarvon Boroughs has for many years been impregnable and it is long since he was challenged, but this time a Conservative will oppose him. The ex-Premier's defeat is, however, regarded as outside the range of possibility.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labour leader, who at the last election defeated a Conservative and a National Liberal candidate will now have a straight fight with a Conservative since the Liberal candidate has retired. As the last time the votes recorded for him were less than the combined votes given for his opponents, his prospects of beating the single opponent now seem not too rosy.

An interesting combat will be that at Berwick where Mrs. Phillipson, formerly Miss Mabel Russell, the well-known actress, will do battle with another woman, Mrs. Penny, who has been nominated for Labour. Mrs. Phillipson was one of the three women having a seat in the late Parliament.

LIBERAL POLICY.

Speaking at New Castle to-day, Mr. Lloyd George declared the Liberal policy was not a negative one and he put forward what he described as an advanced, progressive and audacious programme of measures which he contended would effect a great change in the social conditions of the people. His proposals included development of national insurance on a much larger lines, provision for permanent invalidity and also provision for widows and orphans of those fallen in the battle of commerce and industry.—(B. O. W.)

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

PROTECTION ALREADY KILLED.

LABOUR PROPHECY OF ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. J. H. Thomas speaking at Derby believed that the election would result in a stalemate. Protection was already killed.

Mr. Clynes, in a speech at Manchester today, said that the big list of Labour nominations was a sufficient answer to the calculations of other parties regarding Labour's financial weakness.

Lord Birkenhead at Aberavon predicted the Labour Party would fail at the present election. Thereafter nothing would be heard from the Labour platform of Capital Levy.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking at Bristol, reiterated that if he were returned to Parliament, main energies must be directed to the solution of unemployment. He called attention to the favourable consequences resulting from the duties on motor cars, pianos and gramophones imposed by the Asquith Government in support of Mr. Baldwin's Tariff policy. This policy, said the Prime Minister, would quicken national industries and also induce the foreign manufacturer to bring his factories to Britain and give employment to Britons. Mr. Baldwin asserted that if unfair English monopolies were caused by the protection plan, they could be dealt with later.

Mr. Baldwin said no steps would be taken without consultation with the industries concerned as to whether raw materials should enter on the free list or whether manufacturers were entitled to a drawback.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill at Leicester declared Mr. Baldwin had carefully shrouded his proposals in mystery, so that the Earl of Derby could run about Lancashire saying that it was only a temporary need, while the Premier could say elsewhere we should want it in the remote future.

DANGEROUS PROPOSALS

Sir Walter Runciman, who hitherto has been at political variance with the ex-Premier, presided to-day over Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at Newcastle

Mr. Lloyd George received a great reception at Waverley station at Edinburgh enroute to Newcastle from Glasgow. Addressing a huge crowd from a lorry as his platform, Mr. George said the contest was the most momentous for many years. The life of the country depended on the issue. Referring to Mr. Baldwin's statement that he was confident people would win, Mr. Lloyd George declared that Mr. Baldwin really hoped that people would be beaten by triangular contests. Whatever happened in the election there would be a majority of millions against Mr. Baldwin's ill-conceived, hasty and dangerous proposals.

After his speech, in which he welcomed Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting at Newcastle to-day, Sir Walter Runciman said he wanted to shake hands publicly with Mr. Lloyd George. They rose and both clasped hands amid cheers. Mr. George in a speech said that the heart was taken out of the party by distressing family rows. Hundreds of thousands voted for Labour at the last election in sheer despair. Now that the Liberals were reunited, they were going to have effect on the country's destinies unprecedented in the Party's history. The only good thing in the Labourite programme was borrowed from Liberals,' whose gigantic policy would completely revolutionise the conditions of the people. After expatiating on the evils of protection Mr. George concluded by dramatically declaring that Free Trade had won the Great War.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN.

FIRST DAY'S MARKED SUCCESS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 27.

The result of the first day's subscriptions to the Irish Free State Loan on Saturday indicate that the issue will be a marked success, says the Dublin correspondent of "The Times." During two hours of business at the head office of the Bank of Ireland about one million pounds were subscribed and encouraging reports have been received from all other City Banks as well as from the provinces. The first applicant at the Bank of Ireland was by the representative body of the Church of Ireland which subscribed quarter of a million sterling. This is the first real gesture of confidence in the Free State which has been made by the Irish Protestant minority and it has created excellent impressions throughout the country. Security for the loan is the Free State Central Fund which corresponds exactly with the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain. All public revenues of the Free State are paid into this account, out of which all issues in respect to public expenditure are made. Interest and sinking fund payments in connection with the loan will be the first charges on the Central Fund.—(B. O. W.)

RIOTING IN RUHR.

150 SHOPS LOOTED.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES REPORTED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Cologne.—Four rioters were killed and 22 were injured at Gelsenkierchen in collisions arising from the looting of 150 shop. Three were killed and many wounded at Rotthausen. The looting took place also at a number of other Ruhr towns. Several anti-Separatists were killed in a collision with the Separatists at Buren.—Reuter.

ANATOLIAN RAILWAY.

BUDGETARY COMMISSION REJECTS HUGUENIN'S CONTRACT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Constantinople.—The Budgetary Commission has rejected the contract signed by Mr. Huguenin, who represented the British group which acquired the Anatolian railway shares, and the Turkish Minister of Public Works. The Commission has decided to purchase the Anatolian line by means of a loan raised abroad—Reuter.

BELGIAN HIGH HANDEDNESS.

SEIZURE OF GERMAN ROLLING STOCK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Brussels.—The German Government having failed to give a satisfactory reply to the ultimatum in which Germany was asked to pay one and a quarter million francs fine and compensation in respect of the murder of the Belgian, Lieutenant Graff, the Belgian Government has seized rolling stock about to be delivered to the German Government by the factories at Duisburg and Harmburg. The Belgian Government has also placed an embargo on the whole of the railway carriages and wagons. The material seized will be sold unless the total fine is paid off by the German Government.—Reuter.

LATINS' MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

QUESTION OF FRENCH PARTICIPATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—Commenting on the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Italy, "Le Matin" points out that the Italian fleet is stronger than the French fleet, and though the Spanish fleet is relatively weak, it possesses a first class base in the Balearics. The paper declares that it is vital that France should secure her communications with North Africa and the French fleet is no longer sufficient for national defence. "Le Matin" asserts that France will probably have to choose between participation in the Mediterranean policy of the Latin countries and persisting in a policy based on agreement with England.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SEIZURE OF BRITISH SCHOONERS.

FOREIGN OFFICE IGNORANT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The British Foreign Office hitherto has received no news of the American seizure of two British schooners engaged in liquor trade outside the three mile limit. Negotiations with regard to the twelve-mile limit are still being c[illegible]ed at Washington.—Reuter.

MESSRS. DHULEKAR AND KHER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Nov. 27.

Messrs. R. V. Dhulekar, vakil and A. R. Kher, Chairman, Municipal Board, both leading Congressmen appeared before the District Magistrate to answer charges under section 151, 155 and 188 Indian Penal Code, on the 23rd instant practically every local lawyer appeared for them. The court room was full of the members of the bar, outside, there was a very big crowd of Hindus. The entrance to the court room was strongly guarded by Police. The accused pleaded not guilty. The prosecution evidence was then recorded. The chief witness was the sub-Inspector, who deposed that there was a great apprehension of a riot and declared the crowd, an unlawful assembly and ordered stopping of music, which the accused disobeyed. 27th November was fixed for witness statement and defence. The accused filed lengthy written statements to-day and the defence witnesses were examined. The court pronounced judgment at 4-30 and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine under section 188.

An appeal is being filed again. There was a very big crowd of Hindus in the court. The Hindus have been daily holding meetings since 21st to organise and launch Satyagraha. The Hindu feeling is greatly excited.

Under the presidentship of Mr. N.C. Kelkar, the Maharashtra Boy Scouts celebrated their anniversary on Sunday evening on the Sivaji Mandir grounds in the presence of a large gathering. Scouts exhibited various games and skill on bridge building etc. Mr. N.C. Kelkar after distributing prizes gave a short history of the Scout movement of Sir Robert Baden Powel and exhorted people to help the movement in every way.—(A. P.)

SWARAJ PARTY.

ITS HOLD OVER ELECTORATE.

MR. JAMNADAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Home Rule League, a largely attended public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, where Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas spoke on "Last Assembly Elections." As Mr. J. B. Petit, who was to preside, was late in coming, Mr. Mavji Govindji took the chair till Mr. Petit's arrival.

MR. JAMNADAS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas said:—Friends, you will pardon me if I take the liberty of speaking in English to you to-day. (Cries of "Gujarati, Gujarati", "English, English.") As it has been announced that the lecture would be delivered in English, please, therefore, allow me to speak in English. (Cries of "No, No", "Hindi, Hindi.") I am sorry I don't know Hindi well enough to address an audience like you. (Cries of "Learn Hindi", "Put on Khaddar.")

As you are aware, the subject-matter of this evening's lecture is "Last Assembly Elections." (Laughter and noise.) You are perhaps surprised that almost immediately after the decisive defeat in the Assembly elections I should come to address you. But I have many reasons for it. (Hear, hear.) Although I have been defeated, I am one of those who think that though we have not been sent to the Council or the Assembly, we have sufficient work to do outside these legislatures. Though some of you may not agree with me, I am of opinion that the Council offers a useful place and instrument to work for the country's good. (Loud cries of "No, no", "Wreck it", "Destroy these shams", continued noise and clapping.)

Mr. Jamnadas:—Friends, I entreat you to give me a patient hearing before you pass peremptory judgment on me. Mr. Popatlal wants me to read the leaflet distributed by him. But I am in the midst of my lecture and . . . (A voice: The Chairman was not properly elected) and the meeting has been arranged under the auspices of the National Home Rule League. (A voice: We want Swaraj and not your National Home Rule League; much noise and shouts.)

Mr. Jamnadas: The very fact that I have been decisively defeated in the last Assembly elections shows that I do not command the confidence of the people and not popular with them. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Yes I admit it. Nobody is more conscious of that than myself. Although I regret that I should not have been returned to the Assembly, I now want to show that there is ample scope for us to work outside it, if we are really sincere in our patriotism. Will you, therefore, hear me my future policy and programme? Although I admit that the Councils are never perfect institutions, I also believe that a good deal can be done inside it. I say this because there are people who make a fetish of boycotting or wrecking the Councils. (Loud cries of "Shame on you", "Oh, you are now hankering after nomination!", and angry shouts.)

Mr. Jamnadas: I say those are my views and I am far from enforcing them on you . . . (interruptions). I admit . . . (renewed interruptions) the Swarajists have won a decisive victory in the elections throughout the Presidency ("Hear, hear" and cheers), though the Congress ban of boycott was not removed in time. At the very commencement of the N. C. O. movement I expressed my opinion against the programme of triple boycott. (A voice: "Which was most unjustified", laughter and clapping.) Only recently Lord Reading in a notorious speech held out the threat that if the Extremists captured the Councils and tried to wreck the reforms, the whole Reform Act would be shelved. In my opinion Lord Reading's threat is most mischievous and undemocratic. I don't think anybody has the right to dictate to the electorate how it should vote.

NOT A LIBERAL.

The other day criticising Mr. Dumasia's election "The Chronicle" labelled me as a Liberal. (Cries of "Quite right", "You are.") But I tell you that I have never been a member of the Western India Liberal League though I hold in high respect several of the eminent Liberals of this city and Presidency. I have never accepted any other leader than Mrs. Besant. (Shouts of "Shame, shame", and much noise.) I know Mrs. Besant (interruption) is unpopular with you. I do admit that you have perfect liberty to choose your leader as I have mine.

Now I want to tell you that I did not stand as a Liberal candidate. If I stood along with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad it was because he signed the National Convention pledge. (Ironical laughter and cheers.)

A voice: "You are both of the same type!" (Loud laughter and noise.)

At this stage one of the audience began to address the gathering in a corner of the hall. (Loud noise and clapping of hands and shouts of "Shame, shame") continued. There were cries of "Sit down", "Sit down."

MR. PATEL'S HOLD-OVER ELECTORATE.

At this stage Mr. J. B. Petit arrived and occupied the chair and pleaded the audience to be quiet and listen to Mr. Jamnadas with patience. He said after the meeting they would be given an opportunity to put questions to him which he would be only too glad to answer.

Mr. Jamnadas: I believe the Swaraj Party has a scoring victory. Though I have wide differences with Mr. Patel, I admit that Mr. Patel has been a great political worker for a long time. Further I have absolutely no shame in admitting that the popular support is fully with the Swaraj Party. But though we may politically differ that is no reason why we should abuse each other. I most willingly bear testimony to the fact that as a member of the defunct Bombay Council and the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Patel did solid service to the country. (Hear, hear.) His decisive success at the polls is a clear indication of his hold-over the country.

MR. DUMASIA'S ELECTION.

But you will permit me to say that Mr. Dumasia's election does not stand on the same plane. Before Mr. Dumasia had gone to the Assembly, he ought to have shown a solid record of work. But the "Times of India" has most unjustifiably attacked those who supported the Swaraj Party and has unduly praised Mr. Dumasia to heavens. It is an audacious impudence to abuse the electorate as "fools and fanatics" as the "Times of India" has chosen to do. With regard to Mr. Dumasia's election I don't think I have anything more to say than what "The Chronicle" has already said. Perhaps "The Chronicle" is right in saying that the Parsi community were responsible for the election of Mr. Dumasia. But Mr. Petit was another Parsi candidate. Why did not the Parsis vote for him if they wanted a Parsi to be sent to the Assembly? Because Mr. Petit is in favour of the crematorium reform. That is why the orthodox section opposed him. (Much noise.)

Mr. Petit then invited the audience to put relevant questions to Mr. Jamnadas. Nearly two dozen persons rose up. Mr. Ponatlal was permitted to read out printed leaflet which was an open letter to Mr. Jamnadas containing a number of charges against his political conduct inside and outside the Assembly for the last three years. There was so much noise all the while that nothing could be distinctly heard and the President had to dissolve the meeting before Mr. Jamnadas could fully reply to the questions put and answer the allegations contained in the printed leaflet.

SUPPORT TO SIKH STRUGGLE

AKALI SAHAYAK COMMITTEE FORMED.

INDIAN PRESS AND INTER COMMUNAL RELATIONS.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

The Working Committee has issued the following manifesto to the Press:—The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress beg to invite the attention of Indian newspapers to the imperative necessity of exercising great restraint when dealing with matters likely to affect inter-communal relations which have of late become strained, owing to a variety of causes, artificial as well as natural. Be these, justifiable or plausible they need prompt investigation and remedy if the nation is to march on unimpeded to its goal. It needs little effort to realise that newspapers take a major share in shaping the dispositions of all forms of national endeavour and this is particularly so in our country. At the present moment when organizations of public life cannot yet be rarely said to have emerged out of its infancy, intercommunal unity has been repeatedly emphasited to be an essential condition for substantial progress in the path of freedom and newspapers be they of purely political or social or religious interests can little afford to ignore their responsibilities in promptly securing a safeguarding inter-communal amity.

W. C. RESOLVES TO SUPPORT AKALI STRUGGLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which met in the Satyagraha Ashram on the 25th and 26th instant has adopted the resolution recommended by the Informal Conference which was held at Amritsar for rendering all possible assistance to the Sikhs in their struggle and appointing Akali Sahayak Committee to do effective propaganda all over the country and to render necessary assistance including financial aid to the Akalis. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is placed at the disposal of Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prof. Gidwani to organise publicity and render all possible help and keep the Working Committee and the Country in touch with all developments. The Working Committee requests the Akali Sahayak Committee to raise special fund in order to render financial assistance to the Akali and authorises it to utilise, the Congress organisation for the purpose.

CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE TO E. A. I. N. CONGRESS.

The Working Committee has passed a resolution requesting Mr. George Joseph to represent the Congress at the ensuing sessions of the East African Indian National Congress at Mombasa to be held during Xmas of this year. He is also requested to study the situation and report.

NO FREEDOM FROM LEGISLATURES.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

Addressing a public meeting last night Mr. Venkatappayya, President of the Congress Executive, said that the Delhi resolution had enjoined on them not to carry on propaganda against Council entry. But it had also enjoined on them loyalty to other boycotts. They should, therefore, carry on the constructive programme of promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, removing untouchability, producing and using Khaddar and above all observing non-violence.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar then said, that three years ago the legislative commotion roused the sleeping nation, but now it only succeeded in routing the Moderates. They should not thing that because the Moderates were defeated they were wrong and that they (Swarajists) were right. What Mahatma Gandhi said three years ago was still true. They could not get freedom from Legislative bodies. They should therefore close the book of legislatures and look to their work of Non-co-operation and the Constructive Programme which were the pillars of Swaraj. They should not also ask Government to buy Charkhas for them.

Mr. Gopal Krishnaya, General Secretary of the Congress said that he would not criticise this or that Party but lead his life according to the direction of Mahatma Gandhi.

COCANADA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI TO PRESIDE

We have received the following from the Central Khilafat Committee:—According to Section 37 of the Constitution of the Central Khilafat Committee, the names of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were finally proposed by the Provincial Khilafat Committees for the ensuing Khilafat Conference to be held at Cocanada in the last week of December. As Dr. Kitchlew withdrew his name, the Khilafat Working Committee held at Amritsar declared Maulana Shaukat Ali to be the President-elect of the Cocanada Khilafat Conference. The exact date of the Conference will be shortly announced by the Reception Committee.

U. P. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 27.

The U. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference will be held at Benares on 9th, 10th and 11th December. Khwaja Abdul Majid of Aligarh will preside. The Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal, Maulana Hasan Ahamad, Dr. Kitchlew and Bi Amman have promised to attend, besides other leaders. The Flag presented by the Khalifa will be displayed.

VISCOUNTESS MORLEY DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Viscountess Morley of Blackburn is dead.—Reuter.

RECONCILIATION AT AJMER.

DR. SYED MAHMUD'S EFFORTS.

Dr. Syed Mahmud wires from Ajmer to Maulana Shaukat Ali:—

Ajmer 27th:—"Working here for one week. Hindus and Mussalmans reconciled. Mussalmans' attitude extremely reconciliatory. A mass joint meeting arranged to-night. Hindus and Mussalmans are entertaining each other to-morrow evening."

Maulana Shaukat Ali has wired as follows in reply:—"Well done Ajmer. This is most cheering news. God bless both Hindu and Mussalmans. May they become firm and true brothers, and fight national battles together. Never forget great chief Mahatmaji."

ARRESTS AT PESHAWAR.

Maulana Shaukat Ali [illegible] the news of the wholes[illegible] workers and offi[illegible] District Khila[illegible] Jazirat-ul-Ar[illegible] message to [illegible] mittee, [illegible] tions. [illegible] love to [illegible]

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON STEEL.

PROTECTION AT ANY COST.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

Protection to Indian steel industry at any cost or sacrifice and irrespective of other considerations was warmly advocated yesterday before the Indian Tariff Board by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, Mr. Manu Subedar assisted by Mr. Lalji Naranji was present to give oral evidence.

In the course of a written statement, the Chamber observed:—

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., in their evidence conclusively demonstrated that the steel industry in India was worth preserving against the attacks to which it is at present exposed from dumping by foreign producers; that both from the standpoint of military necessity of the country as well as that of the ordinary consumers in industries of every description, the steel production as a key enterprise has to be saved from the critical situation in which it has been put by the depression of trade after the war.

The Chamber would be prepared if called upon at a later stage, to communicate their views on any specific proposal as to the effect of any particular form and degree of protection on prices as well as the financial aspects of any bonus on production which may be given to manufacturers of steel. Both these forms of protection have been warmly recommended by the Chamber in principle and its decided opinion is that any temporary increase in prices would be more than offset by the permanent establishment of the productive strength in this direction and that if the consuming public and the industries concerned could put up with very much higher prices during the war there is no reason why they should object to a certain amount of temporary burden for such an estimable object. The probable effect of any duties would be in the first instance to prevent the fall of prices to levels below the working cost of production in this country rather than an actual rise. Even if there is an actual rise, in some of the steel items, the community can, and ought to, bear it on the fundamental principle of protection to industries which involves the initial and immediate sacrifice in order to secure substantial permanent results. The present organisation of the steel industry is hardly satisfactory from the point of view of the consumers. Quotations are received in foreign currencies and material is promised for shipment, which for one reason or the other is usually delayed without any redress to the importer. Confirmed credits have also to be opened involving the locking up of good deal of resources, and in case the specifications do not tally with the actual deliveries, the problem of getting adjustments has been found in actual practice to be extremely difficult for the ordinary Indian merchant. Large traders in steel as well as large consumers would, therefore, find a source of local supply to their serious advantage which they can base as a standard on which they could rely for all emergencies, and dealing through which they would be free from some of the uncertainties and sources of trouble mentioned above.

DUMPING.

As consumers of steel, we feel that it is definitely suicidal to wish to acquire any small immediate lots which may have been dumped down by foreigners for their own purposes or inimical programme, when such lots are available at prices below the cost of production of steel in this country. This principle has been recognised to such an extent not only in countries, like United States and Japan, who have been vigorous protectionists, but even in the United Kingdom in some of the provisions of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, that no Government with any pretence at taking care of the prosperity of the population can allow the consumption of any article in the country cheaper than it can be produced in the said country, or even the country of its origin. Even the Government of Lord Curzon in 1903-04 while remaining staunch adherents of free trade, passed a bill putting countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. In actual practice, steel, which has been dumped cheap in this country, is not different from bounty-fed sugar. If the foreign marauders, who are dumping down their output of steel in India, were allowed a free hand and if the producing industry in this country were allowed to die out, the consumers would very easily fall into the hands of a ring or trust of foreign steel magnates and would then be subjected to prices which will hit them for very many years harder than any temporary advantage which they can get in the immediate future from the continuance of the present situation.

We are conscious that a few consequential alterations may have to be made in the Tariff system of this country in order to meet genuine complaints from industries using steel for directly productive purposes. These complaints could be dealt with on their own merits in some cases by special transport and other facilities to counteract the rise and in other cases by a definite protection being granted to them also. As a general rule we would not favour a permanent protection, but would favour a sliding scale, by which duties could be levied at the start and would go on gradually reducing at the end of every 5 years until in 20 years they were completely withdrawn by a gradation laid down from the start. The amounts realised by such duties ought to be given to the industry concerned by way of bonus.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Examined by the President, Mr. Subedar said that Steel Industry was a vital national industry and should therefore have national protection against alien competition. The extent of protection was a matter beyond the purview of the Chamber, as it involved a highly technical matter. He would only say that adequate protection was necessary. In his opinion the best person competent to express an opinion on the adequacy or otherwise of any particular percentage of protective duty was the manufacturer himself who felt the pinch more than any one else. The Chamber's view of adequancy was that the recommended amount of protection should be able to deal properly with depreciated exchanges. Otherwise, the efforts of the present enquiry would fail.

The President asked witness if he was aware of the fear entertained in some circles that, as a possible consequence of the measure, railway fares and freights would increase? "Have your Chamber considered that aspect of the case?"

Mr. Subedar: "We have not come equipped with information regarding the needs of railways for the next five years. We understand that their present contract with the Tata Iron and Steel Company will run on for five years more. We cannot see how any serious difficulty will arise in the meanwhile. If at all, it is only on new lots that they may have to pay a higher price. How these new prices will affect the entire railway budget, we cannot say."

Continuing, witness said that in any case, [illegible] should be prepared to bear the [illegible]rise in view of the ultimate advantage [illegible]port facilities and decrease in [illegible]. One view which was usually [illegible] that it was only fair that [illegible] prepared to pay a little [illegible]since they have benefited [illegible]by the establishment of [illegible]

[illegible] to explain what he meant, witness [illegible] that during the war [illegible] of steel openly [illegible]the plea that costs [illegible]since the war. [illegible] prices by over [illegible]the active symp[illegible]t; while in [illegible]wn by their [illegible]that not a [illegible]hts could [illegible]. Many new steel concerns would be started; and the aggregate business thereby to the railways would be so large indeed that freights could not be affected.

PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE.

Replying to the President, Mr. Manu Subedar, while he would not grant the assumption that there would be undue rise in fares, freights, etc., said that if the increase was small, the people were prepared to bear it.

INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Rainey pointed out that industries generally would be affected as a result of higher prices due to protection.

Mr. Subedar retorted that if new industries actually sprang up during the war when prices of steel rose from Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. to Rs. 24 per cwt., and people were ready to bear the burden, it would not be wrong to assume that in view of possible manufacture of superior steel in India, the industries would be prepared to bear a temporary burden.

Proceeding, Mr. Subedar suggested that the Tariff rates should be revised every three months and fresh additions imposed in the old rate in order to meet any possible unfair attack. A certain amount of hardship, he added, was inevitable.

DUMPING.

Dealing with dumping, Mr. Subedar said that dumping was more likely in the future and therefore some suitable machinery to prevent it was essential. Any advantage, apart from natural facilities, enjoyed by foreign manufacturers either in the form of export bounty by his Government or in the form of transport in State-subsidised ships, etc., if taken advantage of by him in competing with India Mr. Subedar would call it dumping provided the Indian manufacturers enjoyed no such privileges.

Continuing, witness said that, having regard to present economic conditions, there was the likelihood of the manufacturers of steel combining together.

To another question by Mr. Rainey, Mr. Subedar said that when his Chamber suggested a gliding scale, they assumed the continuance of normal conditions.

On the question of bonus, Mr. Subedar pleaded that the revenue accruing from the imposition of the additional 23-1/3 per cent. should be created into a fund specially earmarked for the purpose of helping the steel industry on emergent occasions when the 33-1/3 per cent. import duty was found to be inadequate to serve the purpose for which it was intended. In his opinion, a system of Tariff was preferable to bounties; but if bounties were intended to assist tariffs he had no objection.

TATA'S DEMAND REASONABLE.

Questioned by Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Subedar said that his Chamber was giving evidence only as consumers of steel and therefore was not concerned with the cost of production. He would however say that the Tatas were not lagging behind any one else in the matter of economy. It could be easily seen from the fact that Europeans were being slowly replaced by Indian on a lower salary.

Though the case of steel was paramount, continued witness, subsidiary industries like the wagon industry, agricultural implements industry, wire-products industry, etc., should also be encouraged and given protection, though not on the scale of 33-1/3 per cent. of production cost. He would say that the State should protect wagon industry, even if it should mean an outlay.

Replying to Mr. Ginwalla, witness stated that the present Customs law had a salutary effect on fraudulent methods. If they anticipated more fraud, he had no objection to a special legislation. He would empower the Customs officials to deal with emergent cases while a permanent non-official body should enquire into fresh applications for protection and deal with cases reported by Customs officials.

FAVOURABLE RAILWAY TARIFFS.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Subedar urged the introduction of favourable Railway Tariffs to enable iron and steel companies to compete with foreign merchants in farthest ports.

To a further question, witness replied that his Chamber would not insist on a gliding scale in the present abnormal state of the world. In his opinion, the question of a gliding scale would not arise for very many years to come.

Asked by Mr. Ginwala what he thought to be reasonable profit to attract capital, Mr. Subedar said that eight to nine per cent. on the average would be reasonable.

On the question of location of factory and head office, Mr. Subedar pointed out that an industry had always the choice to go wherever there was material or where it could find a suitable market. It would certainly be an advantage if both the advantages could be found in the same place. It would contribute to economic management and better control. If, however, it was assumed that the Tata's control from Bombay was inefficient or bad, he would repudiate the assumption.

NORMAL TARIFF.

Replying to Prof. Kale, Mr. Subedar said that it would certainly be an improvement to so fix the Tariff rate as to make foreign prices to come up to the level of production costs in India. But, he did not think it fair to adopt such a system in normal times. It would have a salutary effect during abnormal times.

Asked to explain what he meant, witness said that if France should take over the iron fields in the Ruhr as war indemnity and sell steel here below ruling prices, he would resort to the method suggested by the Professor.

Prof. Kale drew Mr. Subedar's attention to serious charges made by some people against Tata's whose productions and management costs were alleged to be extravagant.

Mr. Subedar replied that such charges came from interested quarters and should therefore be discounted.

Proceeding, witness began reading a passage from "The Manchester Guardian" to expose the motives underlying such charges.

Mr. Rainey, the President, grew excited and said it was irrelevant.

Mr. Subedar retorted he was answering the Professor's question. The Professor himself nodded assent.

Mr. Rainey, however, in an excited tone disallowed the reading.

Replying, however, to Prof. Kale, Mr. Subedar coolly persisted in saying that such charges were made only by British exploiters whose only interest was to exploit India. The Board should not, therefore, be deterred in making their recommendation for adequate protection.

PROTECTION AT ANY COST.

To a further question by the Professor, Mr. Subedar said that he wanted protection to Indian steel industry irrespective of all considerations and at any cost or sacrifice, because it was a basic industry. He would, therefore, urge that the Government of India in this matter should not allow themselves to be influenced by considerations of possible rise in price of other commodities.

The oral examination was concluded at 2 p.m. when the Tariff Board adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day when the oral evidence of the representative of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company will be taken.

BACKWARD CLASS TEACHERS CONFERENCE.

FOURTH SESSION AT NASIK,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Nov. 24.

The fourth session of the Backward class teachers' Conference was held at Nasik on 18th and 19th November, 1923, under the presidentship of Mr. P.C. Patel and among the resolution passed were that (1) the Backward class students should be admitted into training institutions at Government expenses, (2) that the third year training class should be opened for admission to vernacular teachers, (3) that fair representation of Backward class candidates in proportion to the population of Backward class should be given high posts by the Government, of Deputy and assistant Deputy, supervisors and administrative offices. It was a successful session.

FUTURE OF KHILAFAT.

RAOUF BEY ON TURKISH REPUBLIC.

MUSLIM DOUBTS AND FEARS.

DANGERS OF THE SITUATION.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The declaration of a Turkish Republic makes no fundamental alteration in the existing situation, except that it may be expected to attract advanced politicians more closely to the cause of New Turkey. The Republic had already existed in all except the name, and the separation of the Khilafat from the Sultanate of the Turkish State was as absolute before as after the proclamation. In fact, it is quite a different question which absorbs the attention of friends of Turkey as a result of the most recent events there. It is the question of the powers which have been concentrated in the hands of the President, in whom are now invested four separate and important functions of the State.

Rumours have already circulated that a virtual dictature has been established, a "directory of one," or a "first Consul without colleagues." A new article is to be added to the law regarding the Republic that directors of newspapers are liable to imprisonment up to three years' duration if they publish articles "insulting the President of the Republic." This has led one cynic to indulge in the following criticism:

"Previously we had a Republic, without the name. Now we have the name, and no Republic."

REASSURING FACTORS.

On the other hand there are many reassuring elements in the situation. Freedom of the Press has been granted (except as regards the aforesaid Article relative to insulting the President). Certainly, it can be withdrawn at any moment. Though the present Assembly seems to many a rather servile body, the President still has to operate through an alleged representative institution. An Upper House, (nominated by the President) can block the decisions of the Lower House, just as in all civilised and constitutional States. Another example of the superiority of Parliamentarism over "Bolshevik Anarchy!"

The best safeguard of the Republic appears to be the lively spirit of criticism which is being evinced in many directions, not only in the higher circles of Constantinople, but among democrats there and elsewhere.

COMMENTS PRO AND CON.

Raouf Bey, formerly Premier, is said to have criticised the proclamation as premature and slap-dash. On the other hand the proletarian Deputy Younous Nadi Bey, in his journal "Yeni Gun", defends the authorities from the charge of having rushed the proclamation of the Republic, and declares that a virtual Republic has existed during the last four years. National sovereignty, he declares, is an unalterable feature, and no Imperial restoration is possible.

Another journal of Saturday last declared that the Khalifa intended to resign and retire to Broussa. On Monday, the Khalifa issued a denial of these rumours. His Majesty added that he was pained by the report that he intended to resign owing to the proclamation of a Republic of Turkey. Indeed, moderate as may have been the terms of his message of congratulation, his Majesty could not be said to criticise the proclamation when he said: "I pray that the form of Government which has been inaugurated will prove beneficent for the nation."

MUSLIM DOUBTS AND FEARS.

Nevertheless, clear as it may be to the Angora Turks, to myself, and to most of the pro-Turks whom I meet, it is not accepted by all Muslims that the proclamation of a Republic has made no change. Many of the latter appear to have been "living in hopes" during the period in which there has been a virtual Republic, without the declaration of one. They have apparently hoped that the undefined position left an opening for the reappearance of a Sultan of Turkey, in some modified or restricted character. The Angora Assembly have destroyed this hope by defining the situation; and they are blamed in many quarters (even by some supporters) for having made an injudicious and blundering move. I cannot agree with this; for, if any body of Muslims were awaiting a return to the system of interference with the political sovereignty of the Assembly, it was absolutely necessary to remove the illusion.

IMPERIAL POWER UNNECESSARY.

Why, however, do any Muslims desire that a Sultan of Turkey should again appear as (even if in a restricted sense) a political factor in that State? Because, they say, they regard it as "the temporal power which is essential to the Khalifa." This I am quite sure is an error. I am sure that it is not essential to the Khalifa that he should be Sultan of Turkey, even if it were possible to restore that office. In fairness to the Muslim critics I have in mind, it must be clearly stated that they do not propose a restoration of any vestige of autocracy, or of a temporal authority which the holder could use as he might please. He would be a Sultan within the constitution, it is agreed.

Even with such a qualification, the proposal is bound to fail, first because it is political form of the Turkish State; and secondly because there is no real basis for the assumption that the Khilafat needs any such political dominion. It is a far cry from this, however, to declare that Turkey has nothing to do with the question of the Khilafat. Such a declaration, if it were made officially by the Turkish Government, would not only help to disintegrate the Muslim world (which no Turk can desire) but at once destroy the prestige of Turkey in Islam, and inevitably in the non-Muslim countries as well. So far no such crude, exaggerated and distorted statement of Turkish policy has been made officially. We should use every endeavour to prevent it ever being made.

WHAT IS SULTANATE?

The dangers of the situation are on two sides—one from the "Little Turks." and the other from the monarchy-men. Between both lies the jewel, in danger of being trampled in the mud and lost. It is this: that the power and authority necessary to the exercise of Khilafat must be secured, and can in this juncture only be assured by the initiative and affection of Turkey. That there is a measure of temporal powers or authority necessary for the exercise of that spiritual office, is the unanimous opinion of all supporters of the Khilafat movement. Those powers, that authority, can easily be confused with the Kingship of the Turkish State, not only because Turkish padishahs have exercised the Khilafat so long, but also because of the word Sultanate. The Sultanate, or power, of Khalifa has certainly been confounded in men's minds with the Sultanate of the Ottoman Empire Here is where we have to make a distinction. Sultanate of the Khilafat must be secured somehow. It will chiefly arise from the unanimous support of the Islamic world outside Constantinople. It also calls for the initiative and support of Turkey. But it does not need, and it cannot secure, the restoration of the Sultanate of Turkey.

PREROGATIVES OF KHALIFA.

Much good, of the greatest importance in this crisis, would result from a definition of exactly what spiritual prerogatives, as well as what temporal resources, are demanded for the Khalifa by his supporters in the Islamic world, without a counter-revolution in the Turkish State or the restoration of the monarchy. Such a statement, placed before the Angora Government, would stand a chance of being listened to. One can hardly predict such a reception for proposals to "restore the temporal power of the Sultan," for Turkey will not admit that a Sultan of Turkey exists. I cannot say that that monarch has disappeared from the list of political institutions for ever, for I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. But the historical trend is not towards the restoration of Emperors or Empires.

VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 27.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading arrived here this morning at 8-30. They were received at the station by the Hon. the British Resident in Mysore. Almost all the important civil and military officers of the Cantonment and several Mysore State officers were present and they were introduced to Lord and Lady Reading by the Hon. the Resident and his Secretary. After a review of troops his Excellency received an address of welcome from the city municipality which was read and presented in a beautiful silver casket by the president of the council. His Excellency in accepting the same made a short speech in the course of which he thanked the Corporation and said he was much pleased to visit the historic State of Mysore. After this, their Excellencies drove through the cheering crowds consisting of thousands of school children, women and others. Places had been assigned on the way separately for schools' and colleges' boy scouts and other bodies and the whole way of procession was packed with humanity who cheered as their Excellencies drove by. On their way to the Residency their Excellencies stopped at the gaily decorated pavilion at the entrance to the boundary of the cantonment and the imposing statue of Queen Victoria, to receive an address of welcome from the civil and military station municipality. After breakfast his Excellency received a deputation from the Coorg Planters' Association and her Excellency visited the Victoria Hospital.

VICEROY VISITS MYSORE EXHIBITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 27.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading visited the Mysore section of exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition which is practically ready and preliminary exhibition of which has been arranged for in Bangalore in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

ELECTIONS IN C P.

SWARAJISTS CHANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The list of final nominations shows that out of the 53 elective seats in the Central Provinces Legislative Council seven Swarajists have been elected either unopposed or owing to the rejection of the nomination papers of their rivals. For the remaining forty-six seats there are nearly sixty independents, forty Swarajists and about ten Liberals. The Swaraj Party has not nominated candidates for eight constituencies.

Elections will take place on December sixth for the Legislative Assembly. Rao Bahadur Dhobly, the Liberal candidate is opposed by Mr. Abyankar, a Swarajist.

Election for the local Council will take place on Saturday the 1st December.

Both the election days have been declared as public holidays.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

SURENDRA-BIDHANCHANDRA CONTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The keenest contest in the Bengal Council elections was witnessed in the 24 Parganas, North non-Mahommedan municipal constituency, where Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee Minister and Dr. Bidhan Chunder Roy, Swarajist were candidates. In this constituency, Constitutionists and Swarajists employed all possible election tactics to measure the strength, as victory will undoubtedly decide the triumph of a party. Both candidates were supported and both claimed victory. In this constituency about seventy per cent of voters exercised their right of franchise, though very few of them belonged to the upper ten.

ELECTIONS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Unlike the elections of three years ago, a keen interest was evinced to-day by the Mahommedan voters of Lahore, when polling took place for candidates for the Punjab Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, seeking election from the Mahommedan constituencies. About 70 to 75 per cent of voters exercised their right of franchise and voted for different candidates. To-morrow, voting takes place for the non-Mahommedan constituencies, when a keener contest is expected.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

COL. DUNNS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Colonel Dunn was orally examined by the Royal Commission at 10-30 on Monday.

Replying to Lord Lee he said the views put forward by him coincided with those of Bengal officers. Colonel Dunn felt that owing to war and other factors the efficiency of the I. M. S. has suffered and the difficulty was that enough number of recruits were not coming forward.

Lord Lee:—What do you attribute that to?

Answer:—Particularly to inadequate pension. £660 after 30 years' service looks ridiculous to the new recruits.

Referring to the demand for guarantee by the British Crown, Lord Lee asked whether those who were putting it forward fully understood its import. Guarantee by the British Parliament or the Secretary of State was shifting and unreliable. The Act of parliament of to-day might easily be reversed in future. What other tangible form of guarantee had they thought of?

Colonel Dun:—Commutation of pension is the alternative.

Lord Lee:—If it is allowed Government should have right to say how the money be disposed of.

The Colonel said the grievance was mainly based on deprecation in the value of the rupee and not to any unjust treatment.

Lord Lee pointed that Civil surgeons must be having practice in some centres but no provision for such income had been made in the budget. Colonel Dunn replied that before the war it was calculated that 96 per cent of the officers had not private practice but of the four perhaps one per cent made fortune. In Calcutta and Lucknow, for instance, the Civil Surgeon got a Governor's income (laughter).

Mr. Bose:—Without Governor's responsibilities in the matter of expenses. All of them, I know, find difficulty in making both ends meet (renewed laughter).

Colonel Dunn:—No. One Calcutta officer made ten thousand per mensem and had to incur five thousand in expenses of practice.

Lord Lee referring to Colonel Dunn's scheme for the relief of married men observed that it deserved careful consideration. He reminded witness that Local Governments were reported to have already considered and rejected the proposal put forward by the Colonel that European Missionary, Railway and military doctors should attend European officers, where an I. M. S. officer was not available.

The Colonel adhered to his views and addressed that those doctors had first class training and would not refuse if offered to take up attendance.

Examined by Sir Reginald Craddock and Mr. Basu at length witness made it quite clear that if Government decided to meet the demand of officers for free medical attendance of their families, the officers of his service would be willing to undertake it, provided they were allowed a small allowance, either from Government or from families attended. In a place like Lucknow it would entail very heavy extra work but in case of free attendance the personal factor was counted. He knew in one military station an officer was called by a lady ten times a day (laughter). He stood for the grant of travelling allowance to officers who went to see specialists.

Replying to Mr. Basu Colonel Dunn said generally European doctors made more private practice from European patients than Indians and that there was no racial discrimination in respect of the charge or fee.

Questioned by Mr. Sarma he said his home remittances for two of his daughters amounted to between five to six hundred pounds a year.

In his statement Colonel Dunn had observed that increase in pay was necessary because of higher cost of living brought about, among other things by higher import duties on imported article. Mr. Samarth pointed out that the taxation complained of was due to deficits and if Government was called upon by the Services to incur more expenditure it would tend to still higher taxation (laughter). Mr. Samarth further pointed out that the Egyptian anology for compensation did not hold good as the changes in the two countries were not the same.

Colonel Dunn replied that to an officer who retired there was no difference and he must be compensated for loss of career.

Replying to Sir Cyril Jackson witness agreed that doctors who retired were a little better placed than others and possessed some market value, Sir Cyril pointed out to witness the difficulty of his proposal that European officers be posted where surgeons of their race were stationed. There was obvious difficulty of one following the other from the administrative point of view.

Mr. Basu asked the Colonel that in view of the difficulty of getting their daughters married in England at present, would not an unmarried daughter continue to be a charge on India?

Colonel Dunn:—Only when the officer is on active list.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Samarth and Mr. Kaul referring to witnesses observations that the Army was not willing to part with I. M. S. officers in sufficient strength, they asked how he viewed the proposals to start the Civil Medical Department controlled either by Whitehall or the authorities in this country or a territorial reserve to meet civil needs and emergency needs of the army. Witness felt that the officers would not be sufficiently trained in military needs. During the last war officers of Public Health Department proved very useful, as they dealt with the prevention of disease but not the civil practitioner who proved a hard material to deal with (laughter).

Professor Coupland asked whether for purposes of ordinary war emergency like the frontier war the need for military prevented the maintenance of a purely civil medical service. Colonel Dunn replied that there was absolutely no reserve for frontier warfare.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BANK AMALGAMATION CASE.

MR. P. C. SETHNA'S EVIDENCE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

P. D. Shamdasani

vs

Tata Bank, Central Bank and others.

Mr. Sorabji Nassarwanji Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Central Bank, examined by Mr. Dalvi said that the scheme originated with one Mr. Pherozeshah Dalal of Messrs. Merwanji and Co., brokers. The witness had met the Directors of the Tata Bank at a conference where Mr. Buckley was also present. The question of payment to dissentient shareholders was discussed at the time, and the ratio of two to one was decided upon. The valuation of the assets of the Tata and Central Banks was made after the conference. Witness did not send any offer of amalgamation to the Tata Bank. The agreement was drafted by the solicitors of the Tata Bank. All the terms of amalgamation were disclosed in the agreement. The witness could not produce the figures which he had taken to the conference with Mr. Buckley. He did not remember at what figure the assets of the Central Bank were taken, but the consideration was that one share of the Central Bank should be exchanged for two of the Tata Bank. Some part of the consideration was to go to the reserve fund. There was no arrangement for putting any portion of the assets to the reserve fund of the Central Bank.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Pochkhanawalla said that the Central Bank had three buildings—the Bank premises, the Standard Building and a building at Karachi. The market value of the Central Bank shares was Rs. 30½ and for Tata Bank shares Rs. 14½. The Central Bank advanced loans on immoveable property in Bombay and outside. The witness generally took 40 or 50 per cent. as margin on all such advances. Besides, he had the personal security of the mortgagors. The 5 crores shown in the balance-sheet were all advances, out of which a sum of 100 lakhs was advanced on immoveable property. The loans are for fixed periods. The item of 380 lakhs includes the loans against immoveable property. The witness was a shareholder of the Tata Bank. Other shareholders gave him proxies at the meeting of 19th July. No proxies were signed before the date of the meeting.

Cross-examined by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, witness said that he attended the meeting of the Tata Bank. There was no organized attempt to stop the plaintiff. Mr. Pherozeshah Sethna also was present. Mr. Shamdasani rose to a point of order, but the Chairman ruled him out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, Mr. Pochkhanawalla said that the cost of the building as shown in the balance-sheet was 37 lakhs. The depreciation of some of these assets was 20 lakhs which was partly in Bank premises and partly in loans and advances. The appreciation in Government securities, war loans, etc., came to about 15 lakhs. They had other securities of about 5 lakhs. The assets of the Central Bank were taken at 80 lakhs for the purpose of the amalgamation.

Re-examined by Mr. Dalvi, witness said that when amalgamation was decided upon, the Tata Bank was declining.

MR. PHEROZE SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna was then examined on behalf of the defendants.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Sethna gave details of the proceedings of the meetings, and denied having instigated the shareholders, to make a disturbance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalvi, Mr. Sethna said that the plaintiff did make an attempt to speak, but they did not allow him. The witness, as a Chairman of the Central Bank and as a shareholder of the Tata Bank, was interested in getting through the amalgamation. He did not remember having asked the movers of the amendments to withdraw, but admitted that he might have done so. The witness had filed a defamation suit against the plaintiff in which the plaintiff apologised and paid the costs.

At this stage, the defendants closed their case.

Mr. Kanga, the Advocate-General then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He said that the plaintiff's witnesses did not [illegible]

His Lordship asked if there was any unusual circumstance which invalidates the notice.

Mr. Dalvi explained that there were many features which ought to have been mentioned in the notice, the most important of these being the details regarding depreciation, the disagreement among the Directors on the merits of the scheme, and the fact that 5 lakhs out of the assets of the Tata Bank were to be paid as compensation to its officers.

Mr. Kanga said that the fallacy was that the question of merits of the scheme was confused with that of sufficiency of the notice. The Central Bank was not taking over a going concern. The Tata Bank would have stopped but for the amalgamation. Counsel submitted that an amendment which amounts to a negation of the original proposition cannot be in order. (Palmer's precedent, vol. I, page 833.)

The case is proceeding.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Jute opened very firm and good deal of business was put through at advancing rates in cottons dealers improved about twenty points over thursday's closing prices. Kesoram and Bengal Nagpores were also sought after at corresponding higher figures. Coals were quiet with, shell basins passing. Enquiry in teas is very limited. Following were closing quotations:

Cottons:—Agra united 3/6 Bengal Nagpur 29/4, Dunbar 2/13, Kesoram 6/4.

Jutes, Albion 423 S I, Alliance 474 Birla 7/9 Ispf 85, Budge Budge 408, Cheviot 253, Clive 27/27, Dalhousie 301/8, Kelvin 615, Presidency Mills 6/4, Reliance 13/12, standard 329.

Coals, Bansar 14 S I, Bengal 665, Talcher 6/8, Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 2/2, Titaghur Paper 3/4,

Nambumadi Ord 11/3.

Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and one sixteenth pence and demand one shilling four and three thirtyseconds pence.

PARTY WARFARE IN MADRAS.

GENERAL SUPPORT TO MR. REDDY'S MOTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The decisions arrived at the meetings of various political groups held in the City have made it clear that Mr. C. R. Reddy is certain of support of a majority of members for his motion of No-confidence in the Ministers, which comes up for discussion in the Council at its second day's sitting. Great excitement prevails in the City, especially in view of the fact that constitutional complications might arise when the Ministers resign, as they are bound to do when the legislature passes a motion of censure.

At the Swarajya Party meeting held yesterday in the Maharjana Sabha Hall it was decided that the Party should vote solidly for Mr. Reddy's motion. Mr. Satyamurthi was elected as Chief Whip of the party. No leader was elected. The Mahomedan members also resolved at the meeting in Mr. Khalifulla's house to vote for Mr. Reddy's motion though Mr. Khalifulla himself dissented from such a course. A meeting of Mahomedan members of Council held at the house of Janab C. Abdul Hakim, President of the Madras Khilafat Committee, also decided to support the No-confidence motion to-morrow. It was further resolved to do everything to further Muslim interests.

A new party has suddenly sprung into existence to-day which was quite a surprise to many. It has as many as 18 members of Council and has adopted the name of Indian Nationalist Swarajya Party. Leaders were taken aback when they found that one or two of their own avowed Swarajist members deserted the party to join the new-born party, which from a glance at the list shows that it has more affinities with the Liberal creed than that of the Congress.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

The Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon a little before 5 p.m. for the election of the Deputy President. Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillay's name was proposed for the office and he was unanimously re-elected as Deputy President of the House. Mr. Pillay was warmly congratulated on his re-election and on his having won the confidence of all the parties in the Council. The House then adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

A very pleasant function took place this afternoon at the Council Chamber, when H. E. the Governor unveiled a marble bust of His Majesty the King Emperor presented to the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble the Rajah of Panagal. The bust is erected at the entrance to the Council Chamber, facing the President's throne and has been executed by a local sculptor. In requesting the Governor to unveil the bust and the President of the Council to accept the gift, the Rajah referred to His Majesty's warm interest in the welfare and progress of the people of this country and said as a humble token of that and in memory of His Majesty's regime during which the present reforms were granted to India, he made the gift to the Council.

The President accepted the gift on behalf of the members and His Excellency amid cheers unveiled the bust. The Governor made a felicitous speech on the occasion and hoped that the bust will inspire the members of the House with a common determination to further the interests of all classes of people in this province and promote goodwill and understanding among them.

The Berar Swaraj Party supports Mr. Manoherpant Golwalkar of Jubbulpore, an independent candidate, for the University constituency in the coming Central Provinces Legislative Council elections.

KEEPING YOUNG AND FRESH.

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PINKETTES

digestion, clear the skin, purify the breath. Of chemists 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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Horns	Lamps
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COME TO US FOR ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

OLD BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM.

ABOLISH CUMBERSOME SECRETARIAT PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. G. Clarke, Director of Agriculture, was the next witness examined before the Royal Commission on Monday. He said, as a member of the Legislative Council and head of a transferred department, his experience under the Reforms brought out one point most strongly, namely, that the old bureaucratic system of a cumbersome Secretariat procedure, should be abandoned and heads of transferred departments should deal directly with Ministers in all matters except those relating to finance by appointing them as Deputy Secretaries. The function of control of transferred to the Legislature was he believed adequately performed by it. When the secretariat also performed its old function it added to the work responsibility and worries of a head of a transferred department. He believes India should aim at full development of her resources by Indian agency. No effort should be spared to prepare this agency and the essential Europeans for such purpose should be continued to be controlled by Secretary of State on an All-India basis, of most cogent reason for the all India character being that it makes transfers from one province to another possible. If the Provincial Government on parliamentary lines was to become a reality, the demand of Ministers and Council over transferred departments must be met, and in interest of full provincial autonomy the Indian element should be appointed by the local Government. The European expert element would diminish as Indianization progressed.

Questioned by Sir Reginald Craddock, witness believed that Indians of requisite qualification could be trained in India at Pusa. A separate superior provincial service would have to be constituted. He criticised the present method of selecting Indian candidates for the I.A.S. as the United Provinces not being represented on the selection committee its interests were not fully met. He strongly opposed the short term contract system.

When Lord Lee asked on how many instances his personal experience was based, he replied in the case of one contract but also by general observation in other cases under an Imperial department.

OPPOSITE VIEWS.

Views different from Mr. Clarke on the question of irganisation were expressed by Mr. Richards, Government Entomologist, on behalf of the European Officers of the Service and Mr. Maya Das, officiating Principal, Agriculture College, Cawnpore on behalf of the Indian members.

In his statement Mr. Richards observes that reformed machinery had been in operation for too short a duration to allow generalisation on the question of readjustment of the position of Services and of the Agricultural Service in particular. The European element in his service was essential, particularly in respect of administrative officers. At present Indian agricultural classes were generally attracted away by more lucrative professions. It is therefore essential that to assure the proper training of Indians it is observed that Indianisation in the Service has already proceeded rapidly and it is considered advisable for next decade to recruit not less than 50 per cent. of Europeans to posts normally held by Indian Agricultural Service officers. The existing control must continue, and the short term contract system would neither be conducive to ecinimic nor efficiency if applied to the Service. It is also urged by Mr. Richards that Indians appointed to posts performed by officers of the Indian Agricultural Service should not be merged with the existing provincial service but kept on the superior scale.

On the subject of service conditions, the statement generally supports the views but forward by the European Government Service. The hard conditions of agriculture engineers and European gardeners is impresse on the Commission for relief. The former it is added should in future be appointed to the I.A.S. The present discrepancy between the pay and pensions of the Agricultural and sister services like the Forest and Educational, is mentioned and equalisation urged inter alia by creating a new selection grade of Rs. 1,800-100-2,000 to be filled by selection and raising the pay of the Directorships of Agriculture to equal the Director of Public Instruction or Chief Conservator of Forests.

Examined by Lord Lee, Mr. Richards said, the main reason for his demand for pension in sterling was the sense of insecurity felt about the rupee.

Replying to Mr. Basu, he said the most satisfactory material for service would come only from the cultivating and landed classes.

Mr. Maya Das, who represented the Indian officers' view, wanted a separate department for agriculture, and hoped within twenty years the Department would be entirely Indianised. He wanted that Indian trained abroad should get the salary of Europeans recruited from abroad but not the allowances. Among Indians recruited in India he would have two cadres, one recruited on the superior basis and the other on the provincial basis. Otherwise he generally supported Mr. Richards' view.

As he had advocated a higher salary for Indians trained abroad, Mr. Samarth pointed out that for in greater outlay the Indian trained abroad got a better return in the shape of a hgher salary and better opening.

Mr. Maya Das did not agree as he felt that the Indian recruited in India had more openings.

Mr. Samarth thereupon suggested that Indians be sent abroad at state expense.

Witness agreed.

The Commission then rose for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch the Royal Commission examined in private Captain S.G. Hickey, Civil Veterinary Advisor to the Government of the United Provinces. The evidence was of short duration and Capt. Hiskey is understood to have informed the Commission that their main case would be submitted later by the All-India Civil Veterinary Officers' Association.

It is officially announced that the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund will be closed on November 30th and that instructions have been issued to all branches of the Imperial Bank of India, accordingly.

EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

MR. MEYER NISSIM'S EVIDENCE.

At Monday's sitting of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, Mr. Meyer Nissim was examined as a witness. In his written statement Mr. Nissim said:—

I am an investor and have had dealings with the Bombay Stock Exchange for the last 16 years. I will concede that our stock Exchange has rendred some good service during its existence. It has contributed to a fair extent to the development of industries and the general pro-perity of Bombay in the past, but latterly I regret to say the conduct of the Stock Exchange has fell much to be desired. Instead of being an institution giving general satisfaction to the public and in particular to the investing public who constitute the backbone of the commercial community dealings on our Stock Exchange have of recent years assumed the nature of a deliberate gamble; for as has often become the case, the buyer is buying what he knows he has not actually to take up and the seller is selling scrips which he does not possess. The rank speculation that has prevailed of late years and is still by no means extinct has wrought havoc amongst the people of this Presidency, especially the middle classes, besides having thoroughly undermined the confidence of genuine investors. The truth of the matter is that the deplorable condition of affairs that have been led up to, owe their existence primarily to excessive speculation. I am against a policy of stamping out speculation altogether. There can be no objection to speculation of a healthy nature which admits of a fair and equal chance being given to both bears and bulls. Our present "budlee" system whereby shares are carried forward interminably at the will of the operators from month to month and year to year should be effectively controlled.

I would recommend the setting up of an independent Board of Appeal whose duties would be to settle disputes or differences of opinion that may arise. The constitution of the Board of Appeal I would suggest should be as follows:—(1) A Managing Governor or the local Secretary or Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India. (2) A representative of the Associated Exchange Banks (should be a Bank Manager.) (3) The Manager of the Clearing House Bank. (4) An Indian Banker selected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. (5) Two members of the Stock Exchange. The constitution of the Stock Exchange Committee is a matter of of considerable importance. The rank and file of the Stock Exchange members must bear in mind that they are not in reality a private institution set up for their own benefit and ends, but a body with responsibilities to the public and dependent on the public for its welfare. To avoid all future trouble and acquire for the Committee a reputation for impartiality which is so essential, I would recommend that some members of the Committee should be elected by the representative commercial bodies from amongst their members. In my opinion, a Committee of nine members elected as follows would suffice for the purpose. Each of the following commercial bodies should elect one member: the Associated Exchange Banks or the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber the Bombay Millowners' Association, the East India Cotton Association; and the rest of the five members should be elected by the members of the Stock Exchange Association from amongst themselves.

One of the complaints against the Bombay Stock Exchange is that it is closed on so many working days in the year. The market is frequently closed without any sufficiently weighty reasons to warrant the step. In my opinion, public holidays and settlement days, the latter not more than two days in a month should be the only days on which the market should be kept closed. The outside closing period that I would concede for settlements would be two days. The present system is absurd. It is to be hoped that the brokers and banks will co-operate and evolve an arrangement whereby the public in future will be put to less inconvenience. The rules and regulations of the the Association should be printed in English and the vernacular and available for purchase to the public. I trust that the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee will be translated into legislation after opportunity has been given for due consideration to the commercial community. At the time of such legislation being undertaken I should strongly advise that rules and regulations including bye-laws should not be left to the whim and fancy of the Stock Exchange members as it is now, but should be governed as in the case of the East India Cotton Association by the Legislature.

In his oral evidence Mr. Meyer Nissim said the percentage of forward business on their Stock Exchange was much more than five per cent. They were never faced with corners except once in February 1921. In that case the Committee decided not to adjudicate and ultimately the parties themselves came to settlement. The settlement was followed by a heavy drop in the quotation of the share cornered but the Committee did not interfere at all. They had no rules to fix the prices of any shares which were concerned.

Continuing the witness said they had rules fixing the rate of brokerage to be charged on each kind of share and in cases of breaches of the rules the Committee did interefere. In such cases the complaints would no doubt be the clients of the brokers. Their Committee consisted of 14 members all of whom were active members of the Exchange.

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 24.

The Karnatak Literary Conference began its sessions from 22nd of November under the presidency of Mr. Shivashanker Shastri. Among those present were R.R. Raghavandrao Rembhavi, Rajsabha Bhushan Shrinivasrao Karpur, Rao Bahadur Halkatti and many other Mysore guests. Mr. Halkatti, the chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guests. He said that though Bijapur was repeatedly said to be a backward district, it had given birth to more than a dozen Kannad poets of the first order. He appealed for the revival of the language. He emphasised the need of specialising in certain subjects by which alone he hoped for the all-sided development of the Kannad language. The president-elect, Mr. Shivashanker Shastri who has more affinity with the old poets than with the modern, read his long speech. He paid a tribute to all previous presidents.

Among the resolutions that were passed by the Conference was one to unite the Kannada speaking districts under one rule. Another resolution to make the vernacular a necessary subject in higher education was also put forth and was carried unanimously. In his concluding speech the president requested the audience to merge their differences of opinion and work shoulder to shoulder with others already in the field.

An open competitive examination will be held in October 1924 at Bangalore for the selection of candidates for the Mysore Civil Service. Subjects and other particulars connected with the examination will be notified later. The last competitive examination for the Civil Service was held in the year 1919. Since then no examination was held owing to reductions being effected in the cadre and a large number of men recruited in the year 1920.—A. P.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Homefield, Landon, Colombo
S S Karapara, Raney, Durban

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer Gamaria for Rangoon
Steamer Maur for Rangoon
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool
Steamer Mirzapore for China
Steamer Venezia for Trieste
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Homefield 3228 tons, Captain J [illegible]nton, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara 3722 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, November 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara, 3722, Durban 28/11 M M & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Warfield, 3807 Karachi 29/11 M M & Co.
5 Alfai Maru 4847, Kobe, 3/12 O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Ranald 3446, C. Ports 2/12, J F and Co.
7 Nevasa 5641 London 30/11, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
10 Naringa 4117, N F, NF, M M & Co.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull 3/12 T M & Co.
16 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Dunkirk N.F. W. and A Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
2 Reichenfels 2936 Hamburg 8/12 W and A Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 29/11 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1952 Busra 30/11 M M & Co.
7 Crostafels 3080 Bremen 29/11 W & A Graham and Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa N.F. M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210, Japan 30/11 N Y Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 12/12 W & A Graham & Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports 29/11 T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2252 K'chi N.F. S S, N Co.
B Gamaria 3232 N.F. M M & Co.
C/R Sikh 3288 Calcutta 29/11 T M & Co.
F Ahmedi 1331 P Gulf N F, S Hassum & Co.
P Trafford Hall 2437 Liverpool N F, K N & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 27.

S S Maloja for London—5000 cwt groundnut oil cake expeller The Alliance Trading Co; 5000 cwt linseed oil cake expellor The Alliance Trading Co; 34 bales cowhides tanned R E Boyce & Sons; 18 bales lamb skin G S Narag & Sons; 123 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 9 bales woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 6 bundles lamb skin H A M Ghawal.

S S Maloja for Barcelona—156 bales Indian raw cotton Raili Bros.

S S Egermont for New York—250 cases country antestine E Shushtary & Co; 14 empty cylinders J S Pementa; 3 bales woollen carpets A H Dial; 85 casks goat's skin H M Halim & Co; 143 casks goat's skin S Mahamedali Haji K.

S S Uriana for Genoa—110 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—187 cwt gum alibanum G Yacobali & Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 165 bales Indian raw cotton Vrdhaman Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton D Govardhandas.

S S Pilsna for Trieste or Venice—1500 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sommersetshire for Dunkirk—2000 cwt Indian poppy seed Louis Dreyfus & Sons; 50 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Sommercetshire for Hull—8000 cwt Indian rape seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Antwerp—424 cwt country cotton fly B Meyer & Co; 100 cwt gum karaya C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Vemzia for Trieste—55 bales clean cotton waste M Chandulal & Co; 50 bales clean cotton waste G Virjee & Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—2.2 bales Uganda cotton raw Mafatlal Goolalbhoy & Co; 79 bales raw wool D Kundanmal; 38 bales raw wool M Bafia; 229 bales raw wool C Ramsurup; 300 bales raw wool V Canoney; 175 bales wool f p F F Campbell & Co; 19 cwt silicate of soda Brunnier Mono & Co; 25 bundles raw wool A Balkisendas; 200 bales country cotton fly The Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg Co; 217 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam—1990 cwt vegetable fat Hall Bros.

S S Crastafels for Antwerp—295 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Crastafels for Ghent—224 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam—53 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg—200 cwt Indian cassia Amin & Sons.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—200 bales hemp Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—84 bales cocoons Cox's Shipping Agency; 6 bales raw silk Cox's Shipping Agency; 8 bales silk reebs Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Nevasa for Constantinople—11 bales grey cotton yarn J David & Sons; 8 bales grey cotton drill J David & Sons.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe—100 bales Indian raw cotton Shamji Hemraj; 115 bales Indian raw cotton Nanalal Manilal & Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 1515 bales Indian raw cotton Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 1500 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 442 bales Indian raw cotton N Futehali & Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka—200 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin & Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong—22 cases fish maws H A Mahomed & Sons; 103 cases sharkfins H A Mahomed & Sons.

IMPORTS.

November 27.

S S Clan Cumming from Manchester, Agents, James Finlay & Co.—230 bales cotton yarn; 356 cases cotton yarn; 463 cases cottons; 233 bales cottons; 25 bales grey shirting; 28 cases dyed cotton; 10 cases printed cotton; 19 cases artificial silk; 57 cases soap; 11 cases woollen tissues; 345 bales old newspapers; 2572 stoneware and; 1.6 C I G Pipes; 3130 bundles steel hoops; 7 cases vegetable grease; 11 trusses cotton rope; 64 cases screws; 1250 pieces screws coupling; 87 cases ginger wine; 1888 cases whisky; 125 cases transformer oil; 2013 bundles galvanised con sheets; 388 kegs alizarine; 51 crates alizarine; 36 bundles galvanised plain sheets; 17 cases mild steel shafts; 20 cases beer; 8 cases lubricating oil; 1 case lubricating grease; 207 bundles steel bars; 17 cases reeds; 9 cases bobbins; 6 brls Turkey red oil; 50 d/bags farina; 27 bundles printing paper; 9000 firebricks; 50 d/bags fire clay; 400 cases wire; 471 pieces packages bridgework; 20 cases looms; 19 castings looms.

From Liverpool—39 cases advertising matter; 1043 cases soap; 400 boxes soap; 100 d/sacks fire salt; 1000 x 2 cwt s/bags soda ash; 116 pieces earthenware; 52 cases pulleys; 372 bundles hoops; 195 packages block sporting powder; 50 d/bags rivets; 23 cases aluminium circles; 290 kegs alizarine; 58 bales paper; 3054 porcelain troughs; 50 cases galvd screws; 3500 bundles galvd coir sheets; 1800 cases blasting powder; 200 kegs blasting powder; 242 kegs paint; 29 cases colour; 127 sp/cases galvd ridging; 100 bags disinfecting powder; 66 cases bobbins; 151 cases smokeless sporting powder; 150 cases dynamite; 2600 cases gelignite; 126 cases tiles; 78 casks tiles; 246 c i traps; 251 bundles springs; 250 bundles galvd plain sheets.

S S Caledonia from Hongkong, Agents M M & Co—97 bales raw silk; 11 bales waste silk yarn; 21 cases waste silk yarn; 36 bales yellow silk raw; 25 bales yellow silk raw; 15 cases vermilion; 532 sacks flour; 2 boxes silverware; 26 package joss tea; 15 cases mathoo silk.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
A Mother says: "Our Baby boy was brought up on Glaxo. I think he would thank you all if he could for the benefits he has derived from the wonderful food."

If your Baby lived in England

and you were unable to feed him yourself, he would be brought up, like one out of every four babies "at home," on Glaxo. In India, the contaminated, disease-ridden milk supply presents such a danger to Baby that Glaxo is the only *safe* alternative to mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment a Baby needs to make him well and strong. Its perfect cleanliness and freedom from bacteria eliminate all the risks of disease which make ordinary milk so dangerous. That is why doctors recommend and bring up their own babies on

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & New Zealand.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, November 28.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1743-23—Shroff and L. J. W Kippan and Co Amin and Sons, Amin and D.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr v Kaku Hirji Khetsey and anr, Captain and V.

[illegible]-22—Madhavji and Co, Goverdhandas Mulji v Sheth Hanuman Prasad Gagadia, Pandia and Co.

2434-23—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Keshavlal v Ayeshabai, M B Chothia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 532-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kalijanji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lockhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

755-22—Dabholkar and Co, Laljee Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Padridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyandas Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Lalloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambiram, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3628-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal v Oodhavlal Gieculdas, Mulla and M, Motichand and D, Edgelow G W and Co.

2068-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v Prabhulal Motichand Parekh and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1953-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v D S Fraser and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3371-21—N C Dalal and Co, N G Bujunker v Motilal Chunilal Hira Khanwalla, Kanga and Co.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co, The firm of Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Boridas and ors, Amin and D.

948-20—Motichand and D, Pranlal Kanji v Vallabhram Amarchand and ors v Dapntary F and D.

3491-21—Purnanand C and J, Nanalal Morarji Boru v Ponatlal Jivram and Co, Dharamsy D and Co.

3985-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Mudanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

1953-21—Captain and V, The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd v D S Fraser and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3144-21—Crawford B and Co, Ambuji Gangaram v Bhogilath Balnath and another

Purnanand C and J, Shroff and V.

3745-21—Payne and Co, Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahadur Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co., Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hardayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

2389-20—Dallas and Co, C Framji and Co v Hargowan Kanji and ors, Mulla and M, Madhavji and Co.

3983-19—Madhavji and Co, Shivnarayen Baldeodas v Umedram Bhagwandas, Captain and V.

1365-21—Shroff and L, Bai Durgabai widow v Bai Hirabai widow, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2852-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Nafanji v Ramdas Pranjiwandas, Madhowji and Co.

4627-21—Payne and Co, Harihardas Garuprasad v Nandramdas Hiranand and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

456-20—Shamrao M and H, Manchand Wadhchand and Co v Tribhowan Raghunath and anr, Pandia and Co.

3409-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Jurmal Gadda Vasudeviali and Rajana v Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.

3410-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Rajah Nagait v Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.

3411-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Jumal Gadda Vasudeviah and Bros and Madulappa Naraven v Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.

3412-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Jumal Gadda Naraven v Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhowji and Co.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN KAPADWANJI TALUKA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee resolution, Taluka Congress Committee had started inquiries in result thereof the Kapadwanj Taluka Congress Committee has got sufficient proof to say that the monsoon crops did not yield more than four annas a rupee. The Government officials—local and divisional—have ventured to over estimate the crops and attempted to collect full assessment except from a very few small villages.

Before the final orders of the Collector regarding the collections of the land revenue are out, the agriculturists of Kathla Taluka Kapadwanj, have made a petition to the Collector for full suspension of the land revenue for current year, under the remission and suspensions rules of the Land Revenue Code.

A large and representative public meeting of the agriculturists of Kapadwanj Taluka will meet at Kathlal under the Presidentship of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. There the resolution regarding the payment of land revenue tax will be passed after full discussions.

Another critical and difficult situation has arisen in the Kaira District regarding the Punitive Police Tax according to the resolution of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya and Ravishanker Vyas had to start inquiry and submit report before the President, Sjt. V[illegible] bhai. But in[illegible] is hurrying up[illegible] especially the [illegible] trict Commi[illegible] had under[illegible] bhai Pat[illegible] Gopald[illegible] publ[illegible] Part[illegible] Your[illegible]

Ka[illegible]

FOR

REJUVINATION

Health, Vigour and Vitality and for Masculine Debilities.

The following are a few of the many Shastric and Sidh medicines prepared by the well known Ayurvedic physician, the inventor of the world-renowned panacea Amritdhara and a specialist in diseases of the sex—Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, Lahore. Thousands have been cured. Try for yourself. If you can't prescribe, write particulars of the case and remit Re. 1 as a fee for reading the first letter only

AKSIR No. 50.

A King of Tonics. No medicine in the world equals this Tonic, it is a great remedy for **Functional** and Nervous **Debility.** The first dose will convince you, as **you will feel bright, strong and self confident.** Its effects are lasting. It does not contain stimulants but real strength-giving ingredients, each of which is prepared by months' labour. It will radically cure **Impotency.**

Those who suffer from premature decay and dissipation and diminution of vital forces owing to worry, overwork, indiscretions, excessive indulgence, etc., cannot get a better medicine. Price, Rs. 14 for 30 pills; Rs. 7 for 15 pills. Less than that at two pills per rupee.

AKSIR No. 1.

This is also a Tonic for Functional, and Nervous Debility; but it is not so strong. It restores the impaired powers of life imparting **Strength and Vigour** to the system. Price, Rs. 4 for 64 pills. Sample As. 8 for 8 pills.

AKSIR No. 2.

This is a Tantric Medicine named Lakshmi Vilas Ras which is said to have been prescribed for **Shri Krishen Bhagwan** by Narada Ji. This medicine is efficacious for **Spermatorrhea, Dreams, Colds & Coughs, Sore-throat, Headache, Piles, Dysentery, Polyuria, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Menorrhagia, &c.** It also tones up the system. Price, Rs. 4 for 64 pills. Sample As. 8.

AKSIR No. 31.

Cures **Spermatorrhea, Diabetes, Polyuria, Piles, Fistula, Indigestion** and all urine troubles—passing of Phosphates **Albumen,** Chyle, etc., Price, Re. 1 for 30 pills. Sample As. 4.

AKSIR No. 34 (A).

This is a remedy for wasting diseases of man, **Involuntary nocturnal** and diurnal drains. The best medicine for spermatorrhœa. Price Rs. 2 for 32 pills. Price of Aksir No. 34 (b) is Rs. 5 which is also good for weakened brain and heart.

AKSIR No. 39.

This Tonic is for the debilitated and worn-out body. It builds the **Muscles, Strengthens the Brain** removes headche, giddiness, dullness of sight and **Weakness of memory,** caused by nervous exhaustion and wastage of bodily fluid, and cures these diseases too, if they are present. Price Rs. 2 per tin sample As. 8.

AKSIR No. 12.

This medicine is prescribed for want of Retentive powers and premature losses. Price Rs. 3 for 60 pills and Re. 1 for 20 pills.

AKSIR No. 20.

This is also a Tantric medicine which is said to have been prescribed by Shiva Ji. It cures **Impotence, Backache, Rheumatism,** Gout, etc., very useful after the age of 40. Price Rs 4 for 64 pills. Sample As. 8.

TILA.

(EMBROCATION FOR LOCAL USE)

When there are local defects due to abuses, Tila Oil is also to be used locally.

TILA No. 1.—A general strengthening Tila. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Sample Re. 1-4.
„ 3.—Similar but cheaper. Price, Re. 1. Sample As. 2.
„ 4.—Is very strong, which blisters. Price, Rs. 4. Sample As. 12.
„ 14.—Strong best of all. Price Rs. 8. Half—Rs. 3

'SOMAWATI' FOR LADIES.

A tonic for ladies which cures Leucorrhœa and gives them strength.

NOTE.—The least cost for sending for medicines per V. P. P. is As. 6.

POSITIVE PROOF.

Excerpts from letters from patients who have used some Tonics.

"I was impotent and sterile, Pandit Ji prescribed for me **Aksir No. 48,** Shilajit and Aramjan. I am by the Grace of God alright now and have got three sons, my wife being pregnant again.

ALI KHAN SUBEDAR, CHITRAL"

"Your Aksir No. 20 is in reality an invaluable medicine I have been spoiling myself since 9 years and was hopeless. Six months' use of your medicine made me alright and now I am a father of a daughter three months' old who is healthy and robust.

A. R. GABREL, QUETTA."

"Your **Aksir No. 1 Tila No. 4** and Anjan No. 2 are indeed very good medicines. I have derived much benefit from them. I am highly obliged to you.

UGGAR SAIN, SAHARANPORE"

"I was greatly impaired by fevers. All the vital organs had been weakened. I was using one and the other medicine but to no effect. After all I sent for **Aksir No. 16** and now by using only 32 pills of this medicine I have become quite another man. I am now as strong as can be and my digestion has greatly improved.

HAIDAR ALI KHAN, SUB-INSPECTOR, POLICE."

"Indeed your medicines are wonderful preparations. They even give life to the dead. I found **Aksir No. 5** more useful than you yourself say in your advertisement.

MANSA RAM, SEWA UPBAN, KANSHI,"

"I have used the medicines which you prescribed, i.e., **Elixir No. 2,** it has proved very effica cious. Spermatorrhœa and wet dreams have been completely cured.

GURAN DITTA MAL, MYITKYNA"

"I have used the 8 pills of **Aksir No. 50** which you had sent. They are highly beneficial. All fatigue and weakness go away by its use.

JAWALA SAHAI, VASDEO"

"**Aksir No. 1** which I sent for from your Pharmacy proved very efficacious. I have not seen such a successful and experienced Vaidya. You have prepared every medicine after a long study. You are indeed a specialist in the cure of the sexual diseases.

HARI CHARAN LALL, GORAKHPORE."

"I have used **Tila No. 3** and **Aksir No. 39.** I am much better now and hope to be cured very soon.

INDAR SAIN, LUDHIANA."

"I had sent for **Aksir No. 20** from you. I have derived great benefit from it. Please send one phial more.

MULK RAJ, SIMLA."

"Your **Aksir No. 31** had completely cured me. The disease did not appear again.

Dr. GOPAL SARUP."

"I had purchased **Aksir No. 1** for myself and "Somawati" for my wife. We are completely cured by them, and my wife is in a family way now.

TEJ SINGH, SARGODHA."

"Elixir No. 12 I ordered for my friend proved succes ful. Please send one phial more.

BIJYA SINGH, BHATTA-CHARY."

"I sent for **Tila No. 4** sample. My complaints are cured by this sample only.

DEVI SAHAI."

"**Tila No. 1** has been used. The patient was alright by only six days' use and prays for your prosperity.

GURANDITTA MAL."

Thousands of such certificates.

Postal or Tele. address:—No. 13, "AMRITDHARA." Lahore.

The Manager,

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Bandings, Rs. 1-3-0.
Fillets, Rs. 0-3-0.
Card cans, Rs. 3-0-0
Ropes, Rs. 2-2-0.
Slubbings, Rs. Rs. 23-0-0.
Rovings, Rs. 22-0-0.
Warpers, Rs. 75-0-0 (English).
Ring rabbeth 5 in., Rs. 9-8-0.
Conical pirns 5 in., Rs. 7-8-0.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-4-0.
Pickers, Rs. 50-0-0.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

OUR RIDING MASTER.

BY "KRISTODAS,"

The European commerce, as represented by Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, acts much more insidiously and harms the country much more seriously than the bureaucracy. Neither our publicists nor our journalists have hitherto attached much importance, however, to this principal opponent of Indian progress for the very simple reason that our main leaders and agitators are recruited from professional classes which understand very little of business conditions in the country. It is a good sign of the times, for which the Gandhi movement is mainly responsible, that businessmen have begun to take part in the public life of the country more and more and we can understand better, therefore, and appreciate more the forces seen or unseen, which are working for the betterment or ruination of this land of ours. Ordinary people come into close and intimate touch with the bureaucracy and so have got some grievance or other against it. They cannot realise, however, how it is the European commerce which has helped the Empire to keep its grip over the Indian people. It is a common psychological experience that our impressions of the outside world are based on our own personal experience. To an ordinary man, an European merchant is typified by a travelling salesmen of European firms visiting the outlying districts for the purchase of cotton or seeds or in search for some hidden mineral deposits. All these as ordinary individuals may be very sympathetic, but they represent a system which acts like an octopus in draining away the life-blood of the country and keeping it for ever hapless and helpless, poverty-stricken, and a long-long way off from the goal of Swaraj. That all these statements of mine are neither vague nor random I will try to show by a few concrete examples. Take for instance, Railways. In every civilised country which is fortunate enough to enjoy its own Government Railways are considered veritable arteries for the development of trade and industries. What do we find in this country? The history of the question of State versus Company management of railways has abundantly shown how the management by companies of railways in this country was continued and is being continued despite the protests, practically, of the whole of the representative India. These companies with their manipulation of rates, with their principles of long lead and big loads, with their favouring of the European claims as against the Indian, have worked not for the development of indigenous trade and industries, but directly for the development of foreign trade and encouragement of foreign industries. Unless this were so the British cement manufacturer or salt manufacturer would not find it worth his while to send his cement or salt to this country nor would the Japanese manufacturer be able to send his match-boxes from Japan to Delhi for instance at a comparatively lesser rate than an Indian manufacturer would for transporting his matches from Ahmedabad to Delhi. In the matter of the supply of wagons, too, an Indian merchant is given short shrift and preference shown to foreign merchants. Railways have it in their hands to supply these and several other numerous facilities and with regard to all these things every businessman will be able to tell you how when he is pitted against an European he stands little chance, unless he happens to be an influential man, of getting even his barest rights, not to speak of favour, from the railway authorities. Railways again are one of the biggest purchasing departments in this country, claiming patronage of crores of rupees worth of stores. All these stores with a few exceptions are purchased from the United Kingdom. Railways could, if they had chosen to do it, have started the industries themselves during the past sixty years of their working to supply their requirements, just as even during the short period of the last war they started supplying their requirements as there was placed a taboo upon any orders being sent to the United Kingdom. They have been no less amiss in the matter of treatment of Indian passengers, specially third class, who are handled as if they were merely a flock of sheep for being pressed and packed in wagon-loads and transported to their destination. American railways use the word "patrons" for their passengers. We may not expect this ideal to be realised in this country, but we may expect at least common and ordinary decency in the treatment of Indian passengers. Take again another transporting agency, viz. the mercantile marine, and here also one finds that the coasting as well as foreign traffic is almost entirely in the hands of foreign companies, mostly British. What I have said with regard to the railways applies equally, if not more, to steamship companies. It is computed that about 50 crores of rupees are paid only in the shape of freight to the steamship companies for the coasting and foreign freight every year. European commerce has thus two transporting agencies in its hands which practically means that it has got the nerves of India in its hands. Exchange banks are again wholly European and these can play fast and loose with Indian trade at their sweet-will. European commerce enjoys a paramountcy of importance both with the local and Imperial Governments the extent and importance of which we have not yet perhaps adequately realised. It is true that during the last few years this paramount influence is not so glaringly seen as in the past because of the rise and development of Indian Chambers of Commerce. But even now it is the European Chambers of Commerce which have got the whip in their hands to command both the local and the Imperial Governments to do as they like.

CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

Take for instance the Conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce that is, European Chambers, held last January in Calcutta. All the Government dignitaries and officials from the Viceroy downwards were present and the resolutions they passed with regard to the currency and exchange and with regard to the railways, had the force of command with the Government, so much so that these resolutions were practically adopted by the Government later on. Spokesmen of the Indian commercial public have been saying very emphatically that the change in the Paper Currency Act introduced in 1920 has proved most detrimental to Indian trade and industries. This contention has been brushed aside in favour of the contention of European Chambers of Commerce that no changes or modifications in the present currency and exchange policy of the country are desirable at present. Similarly the Government tried their best to act according to the resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce with regard to railways but they had to yield to the popular vote in the Legislative Assembly to some extent as a result of which the amendment of Dr. Gour was passed asking the Government to take over the management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Popular wishes conveyed to the Government time after time not acted upon were thus ultimately responded to though in a halting manner, as the principle of State management of railways has not yet been in so many words accepted. There is even now the danger that the Government and the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce may, by a flank movement, defeat the resolution passed by the Assembly. In fact, there is a strong rumour that the East Indian Railway may be amalgamated with one or two other railways and the management may be assigned to a Company consisting partly of Indian and partly of European directors. It may satisfy the 'amour propre' of a few capitalist Indians but such an arrangement should be condemned by the Indian people and the new Legislative Assembly should take care to see that it does not come to pass. Such a management will not be in any way different from the management of railway companies at present and will not be useful at all in transferring the control of railways to the State, that is, to the taxpayer. The Associated Chambers of Commerce are now holding another session in Bombay and the agenda already published shows how their whole programme consists of a direct attack upon Indian trade and industries regardless of the sentiments and feelings of the people and regardless of the interests of the country at large. With regard to Currency and Exchange, mercantile marine and protection to iron and steel resolutions which have been suggested by different Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce are, unrelenting, not wishing or trying to meet the Indian opinion at all. Even now the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce do not see any necessity for reconsidering the situation created by the Government's fixing of the rupee at 2 shillings, nor do they view with sympathetic eyes the ambition of the people to have a mercantile marine of their own. In fact they do not consider it necessary that there should be any Indian mercantile marine and are surprised at any demand for it, as according to them there is a sufficient number of British-owned ships to satisfy the requirements of Indian trade, both coasting and foreign. Surely impertinent interference in other peoples' affairs in other peoples' land cannot further go! The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which non-co-operated with the Tariff Board when the latter visited Calcutta, has given notice of moving a resolution at the Conference that no protection should be given to iron and steel. This is to put it shortly amazing. The iron and steel industry in every country is considered as a key industry and even in this country according to the showing even of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce it rendered very useful service to the Government in the time of the war. And yet it is said, forsooth, that India is an agricultural country and that she does not stand in need of such industries and on these and other flimsy pretexts representatives of European commerce now come forward with the naked and unvarnished proposal that no protection should be given to iron and steel industry. Is there a more glaring instance of the domination of European commerce on the destinies of this country? It is the same European commerce which is our riding master who moves about with a whip in his hands and orders the Government, both Provincial and Imperial, to do his bidding. For if they do not there is his whip ready and they will have to bend to his will. If there is the slightest talk of an advance forward on the way to Swaraj, European commerce at once is agitating and trots forward its favourite plea of its vested interest and investments which it fears will be in danger at the hands of a self-governing India. The curious fact is that these pleas are never brought forward with regard even to countries which are half-civilised and where British merchants and traders go at their own risks. It is only with regard to countries like Egypt and India that European commerce comes forward and demands continuance of foreign rule, that is, British rule, to safeguard British interests. All this shows the necessity for Indian commerce to take concerted action and united stand against the domination and tyranny of European commerce. Time has come when Indian commerce can, and should, no longer tolerate the position of the riding master enjoyed by European commerce for so long a time.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress at its Delhi session to consider the question of Boycott of goods made in the British Empire was to meet on Saturday last. The Sub-Committee appointed by Mrs. Besant at a meeting of some of our public men held in the Servants of India Society has now, I am informed, taken up the function of the Committee proposed to be appointed at the Town Hall meeting. The latter Committee had to consider the question of the feasibility of the boycott of British Goods. Not so, however, the Committee appointed by the Delhi Congress. The Congress accepted the principle of the boycott of British goods and appointed the Sub-Committee to go further into the question and give directions and issue instructions to make boycott a successful proposition. It may be expected, therefore, that the Congress Sub-Committee without entering much into details with regard to the feasibility or otherwise of the boycott will in their report give directions as to how the boycott can be successfully effected. As I have been saying from the beginning it must be a boycott by gradation. We must select a few articles in the beginning which must be rigorously boycotted if they come from the British Empire. There can be no difficulty in boycotting, for instance, such articles as leather goods, glass articles, piecegoods of all sorts, cycles, carriages, carts, motor cars and cycles, boots and shoes, cutlery, soap, salt, starch and farina, dyeing and tanning substances, etc., etc. The Congress must establish a Central Organisation which must be entrusted with the work of preparing a directory of Indian merchants and manufacturers and giving information to all those who require it with regard to the resources in the country itself of foreign markets for particular articles. The Central Organisation will be in fact a microcosm of the Munitions Board. The procedure adopted by the Munitions Board was that Government or semi-public departments requiring certain articles had to send indents to it to be examined if articles specified in those indents were available in this country or not. If the articles were available the Munitions Board sent the required information to the departments concerned. Indents were, however, allowed if the articles were not available. Similarly the proposed Congress Central Organisation must be in a position to inform the different Congress Committees and through them the people at large as to where particular articles required in the country were available. The Central organisation should also be in a position to carry on correspondence with foreign merchants and manufacturers and if necessary even with foreign Government authorities with regard to the imports in this country of particular articles which were hitherto being imported from the British Empire but which were now required to be imported from other countries outside. The resolution recently passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation shows how municipalities and semi-public bodies can put the boycott into practical operation as they are purchasing bodies with executive authorities. What is wanted, in short, is organisation on a very large and wide scale. The organisation must be assisted by a well-equipped staff and must have the co-operation of the commercial community without which it is impossible to succeed. The campaign must have the assistance of a good exchange bank or banks as pointed out by a prominent businessman in the columns of "The Chronicle" last week. I am told by some friends that the more one goes into details with regard to this question the more impracticable it will appear. I demur to that. I say, however, that the more one goes into this question the more one is struck by the necessity for a very large and systematic organisation and also by the fact that the proposition is a very practicable proposition and feasible too provided that the proper organisation is forthcoming and provided that our people cultivate a will to succeed. There is nothing inherently difficult in this question of boycott. Every belligerent country during the days of the war showed how the boycott could be made successful. There was a leakage I admit, even in times of the war, but such leakage will remain as long as human nature remains what it is. It will not be of a very important character. What we are concerned with is to see that the boycott of goods made in the British Empire is made successful and to this end all efforts must be directed. The main thing is select a few articles, announce an immediate boycott of these, establish a Central organisation for information and intelligence, carry out negotiations, correspondence and propaganda so as to enable the boycott of some more articles to be declared and I am sure that in near future we shall be in a position not only to develop some of our own industries but also to boycott effectively British goods.

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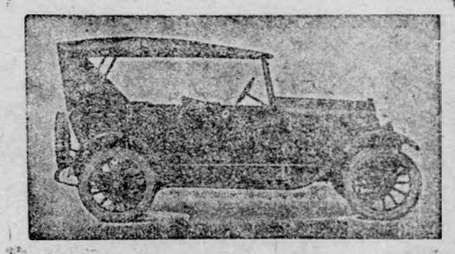

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COLOUR PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to find so clear headed a person as Lala Lajpat Rai stating in the course of a statement to the Press that "all talk about *colour prejudice* is nonsense."

I am always surprised to find all Indians and Europeans, at much labour to prove, or at any rate to convey the impression, that colour, as such, has nothing whatever to do with the old cry—Asia vs. Europe.

It is said that the "real issue is political and economic."

A distinguished European publicist also wrote the other day:

"Given a black or brown or yellow race with the same economic standard as a white race and with the same *quantities of holding what they have*, there would be nothing to choose between the two." He then goes on to say that the "Indians with rare exceptions have no fighting value."

On a sudden it dawns on him that Indians are not *all* of this poor material, for he continues:

"This is no reflection upon the *fighting races* of India, some of the finest fighters in the world, but it simply means that the class of Indians who go to South Africa are not, generally speaking of the fighting type, and may not be friendly to the European civilisation which the Boers and Britons, the real pioneers and conquerors of the country, desire to uphold."

Now, the only "friendly" remark I can make in regard to this farrago is to call it "*all nonsense.*"

The same writer goes on to try and prove (like many others) that at bottom the "real issue is political and economic." Now, Sir, I submit it is provable:

(1) That the real issue is not political nor economic.

(2) It has little or nothing to do with race or creed.

(3) It has nothing to do with the fighting instincts of the members of the particular race, who wish to emigrate and demand equal rights of entry to any country on this globe.

(4) The whole question resolves itself into a prejudice against colour.

"The real issue is *colour prejudice. As* it is in British Colonies so it is in America. The same gentleman in the course of his article goes on to state:

"If an Indian has capital or if he is a person of good education, he can enter any of the Colonies as *freely* as a Scotsman or a Welshman."

The only friendly remark as to this is to call it a lie or rather—one of those misleading half truths which is infinitely worse than a straightforward lie. No one says that a coloured person *has no right of entry* —if he has capital—the question is what happens to him *after* the "entry." He has no political rights nor can he settle down as a law-abiding citizen or own a piece of land, no matter how wealthy he may be, no matter what may be his educational achievements, he is debarred—not because he does not happen to be a Scotsman, or an Irishman, or a Welshman, or even an Englishman, not because he has no capital, not because he is no fighter, (he may be of "the *fighting races of India*"—*the finest in the world*), but simply because he happens to belong to a class of people possessing a particular *colour.*

I submit therefore:

(1) It has nothing to do with race or creed or moral or physical or mental strength.

(2) The real issue is *colour.*

Let me press the matter further.

Suppose 6 people embarked on board a ship bound for South Africa.

One is a Scotsman, the other a Welshman, then an Englishman, an Irishman, an Australian and an Indian—(say the Maharajan of Alwar). We shall assume that the Australian is of German descent, and

(1) That they have capital.

(2) That they have had good education.

(3) They are subjects of the same king.

(4) They are law-abiding citizens.

(5) That they are "fighters."

Now mark—each of them belongs to a distinct nationality, in fact are of a different *race* and may be of creed.

What happens *after the entry? All*-except-*one* according to the law of the land can claim and will receive all the very same privileges as the Boer and the Briton. But not so the Indian—although he may say that his ancestors were Aryans and therefore white, and belongs to an older civilization. No matter, his present colour is black or brown, and so he can't be placed on the same footing as the Boer or Briton. Therefore I ask, can any sane or right-thinking person truly say, that "The real issue is economic." No, the real issue is racial in a sense, because it is purely a *question of colour.* What then is at the bottom of racial hatred, so called?

The British or the French do not hate the Germans because of their colour. It is a hatred of altogether a different kind.

"The old cry—Asia vs. Europe" embodies hatred of a different kind.

To be sure it is racial, but at bottom it is *colour* hatred. Again, it is demonstrable that Asiatics do not hate whites (or Europeans) because of their race, because Indians at any rate nourish (at least I have not seen it expressed) no such thing in their hearts as colour hatred. Colour hatred is a peculiar monopoly of the vast mass of the white race. In conclusion I want to say this. There is no name in the whole field of literature like that of William Shakespeare. With the flash of true genius he puts his unerring finger on this question of colour prejudice.

It will be recalled that Brabantio, the rich senator of Venice, had a fair daughter—the gentle Desdemona. We are told that she was sought by divers suitors, both on account of her many virtuous qualities and of her rich expectations. But among the suitors of her own clime and complexion, she saw none whom she could affect; for this noble lady, who regarded the *mind* more than the features and colour of men had chosen for the object of her affections a Moor, *a black*, whom, be it is observed, her father also loved and often invited to his house.

Bating that Othello was black, the noble Moor, we are further told, wanted nothing which might recommend him to the affections of the greatest lady. He was a soldier and a brave one, and by his conduct in bloody wars against the Turks had risen to the rank of general in the Venetian service and was esteemed and trusted by the State. Every schoolboy knows the story—Othello's tales of adventure, and Desdemona loved to hear him. Then came the secret marriage, for she loved the Moor though he was black, and was by her esteemed above all the white skins and clear complexions of the young Venetian nobility—her suitors.

Now let us come to Shakespeare's verdict. He puts in the mouth of Brabantio the following:

A maiden never bold;
Of spirit so still and quiet,
That her motion blushed at herself;
And she—in spite of Nature,
Of years, of country, credit, everything.
To fall in love with what she feared to look on!
It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could
err, *against all rules of nature.*

According to Shakespeare his only drawback—he was black. But he says that the Moor was "Great of heart" (Act 5).

Before a difficult problem can be solved it is necessary first of all to understand it. Standards of economy and the power to hold one's own against intruders, are not inborn qualities, but are largely developments and qualities acquired after birth. As a Celt, I have to speak the truth as I see it. If five millions or even ten millions of any race are born and brought up in an atmosphere of slavery, inferiority, prejudice and subordination and are kept in ignorance and never given any military training the result will be much the same, no matter whether the people are white, brown or black. This is all I have to say, Sir. Edit'd.

Yours, etc.,

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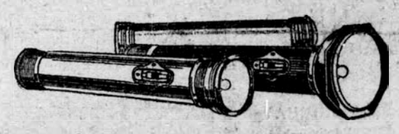

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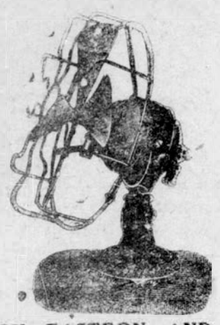

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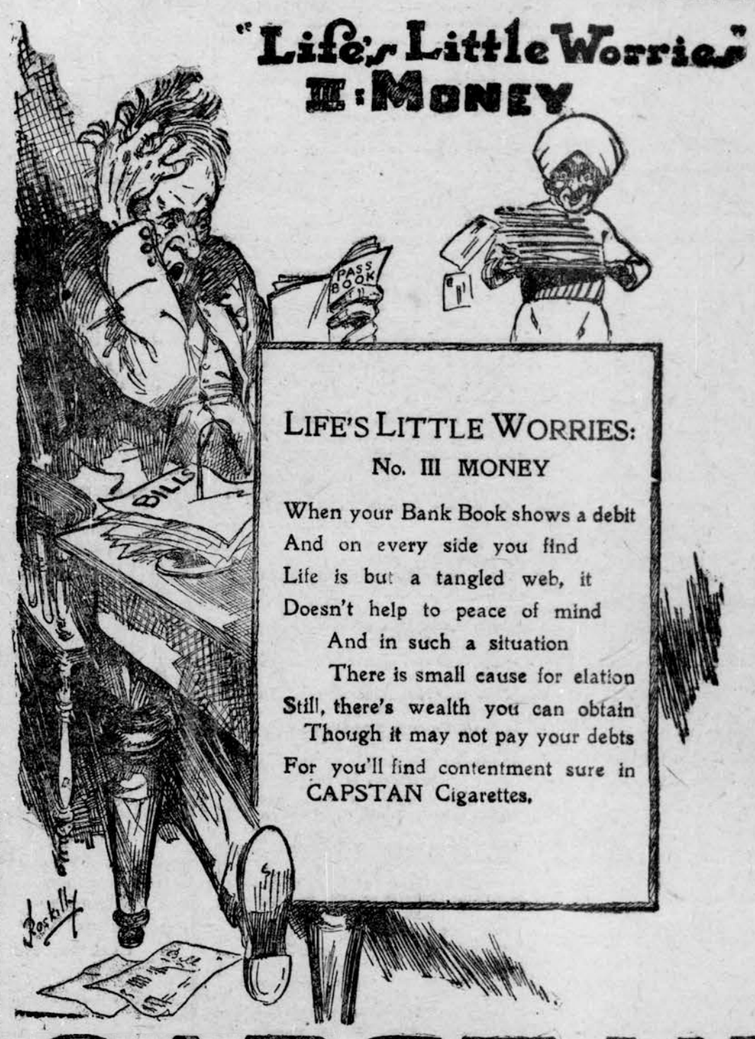

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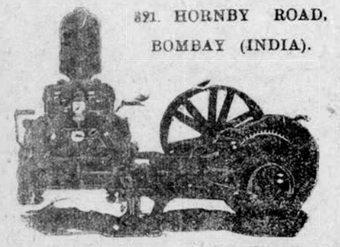

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